The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 33 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1915				
12th ,,	Salsette	16000	Mooltan	10000
20th ,,	Persia	8000		
27th ,,	Moldavia	0000		
6th March	Caledonia	18000		
13th ,,	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
20th ,,	India	8000		
27th ,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
2nd April	Arabia	8000		
10th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
17th ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	1500		
24th ,,	Salsette	16000	Malwa	11000
1st May ,,	Persia	8000		

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Iyo Maru	K. Okamoto	3320	6th Feb.	12th Feb.
Bombay Maru	S. Nezaya	4625	18th Feb.	26th Feb.
Tosan Maru	Y. Nakano	3954	24th Feb.	7th March

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of material from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Kasagra—the laxative that cures—is the best remedy ever offered for the cure of constipation and bowel torpidity. Superior to all kinds of purgatives. D.98

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Paris	9,339	20th March	22nd March
City of Cairo	7,700	10th April	12th April.
City of Karachi	5,573	----	1st May
City of Calcutta	7,936	----	5th May
City of Poona	7,474	12th May	----
City of Birmingham	7,497	5th June	----

Fares.	1st class Single.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	439	646
Londonvia Marseilles	653	1,091	489	602
Liverpool	606	897	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	999	--	787

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK,
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA,
OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH.
Acting Manager.

Post Box. 121.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. ENGELS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.

DWARKA, 1,695 Thursday, 11th February LHASA, 2,184, Friday, 12th February *Direct LINGA, 2,185, Mon. 15th February. ‡P. B. D. and C. M.

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
‡P. Bunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 11th February calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BARPETA," 3,283 tons, on 18th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "TALAMCOTTA," 3,413 tons, about 18th February, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Maurtius, Australia and New Zealand. Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

10th February, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Massilia"	5,091	J.Thompson	23rd Feb1915
S.S. "Olympia"	5,124	J.L.Henderson	8th March1915
S.S. "Scindia"	5,106	Wm. Kelso	26th March.1915
S.S. "Elysia"	6,268	J. Kinsaird	4th April.1915
S.S. "Circassia"	6,723	O.F.Osborne R.N.R.	17th April.191
S.S. "Castalia"	6,388	---	24th April.1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,422
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric...fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA.

BOMBAY AND POONA,

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments,

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

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Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

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Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interests allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

Do you enjoy your sleep—attack your work with vigor? No? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract invigorates, feeds tired nerves and makes life worth living. B.19

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £ 900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

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Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

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B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX.

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P. O. Box 2031 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

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JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS,

Piano Manufacturers, London, do not invite your patronage for "Patriotic Reasons," but now as always on the score of merit. They ask you, if their Special Models which are recommended and built for India, are unknown to you, to try their instruments and judge of their excellence for yourself.

For nearly 200 years this firm have been the foremost manufacturers of BRITISH PIANOS, which for perfection of tone and durability have never been excelled.

The new Steel Barless Model Piano, which has been such a revelation fo the world in piano construction, is unsurpassed for purity, equality and freedom of tone.

All BROADWOOD PIANOS, Grands and Uprights, can be obtained on the One or Two Years' System whilst old pianofortes, of any make, will be taken in exchange and the utmost value allowed.

Sole Agents:

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

EXCLUSIVE

MILLINERY

AND

SUNSHADES.

THE NEWEST IDEAS.

The Latest Colourings are Depicted in

THE MILLINERY

we are displaying in our Windows on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY. POONA. SECUNDERABAD.

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THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yen 45,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 30,000,000
RESERE FUND ..... „ 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Pengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 6 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal: Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

INCORPORATED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS' TRAINING,—We Guarantee our students to fit them for the positions of Official Auditors, Accountants, Secretaries, Managers, Book-keepers, Cashiers, Head Clerks and other responsible Offices of Banking, Insurance and other Commercial Houses. Apply to The COMMERCIAL CORPORATION LTD., 53, Medows St., Fort, Bombay. 5295

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. ESTABLISHED 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Special arrangements for Ladies. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subject:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Bombay. 5027

WANTED.

WANTED an M. A. (Chemistry) or B. Sc. Apply stating salary expected to GUJARAT CHEMICAL WORKS, Ahmedabad. 5356

WANTED a FIRST CLASS PINNACLE with glass quite distinct. Apply to "A. J." C/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5354

APPLICATIONS are invited for registration of names for the posts of CLERKS, AGENTS and HOSPITAL STOREKEEPERS in the Supply and Transport Corps, 6th (Poona) Divisional Area, Appointments will be made when vacancies occur.
Applicants for Clerkships must have passed the Matriculation or School Final Examination. (Copies of certificates to be attached).
Applicants for the posts of Agents and Hospital Storekeepers must have a fair knowledge of English and accounts-keeping and should be able to lodge the necessary Security Deposit of Rs. 800, 1,200, and 1,500 for Agents and Rs. 800 and 1,000 for Hospital Storekeepers.
All applicants must be under 25 years of age, of good physique and medically fit and must be willing to proceed to any station in India, also Quetta and Aden and on Field Service, whenever ordered.
All applicants must produce certificates of character from at least two persons of good Official or social standing.
Applications should reach the Undersigned by 25th February, 1915; those received thereafter will not be considered. Replies will be sent by the 15th March, 1915, only to those whose names have been selected for registration and calls will be sent on them as Vacancies occur.
G. W. PALIN, Colonel,
Asst-Director of Supplies and Transport,
6th (Poona) Divisional area.
5th February, 1915. 3113

APPLICATIONS are invited for registration of names for the POST of CLERKS, AGENTS and HOSPITAL STOREKEEPERS in the SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS, 6th (Poona) Divisional Area. Appointments will be made when vacancies occur..
Applicants for clerkships must have passed the Matriculation or School-Final Examination (Copies of certificates to be attached).
Applicants for the posts of agents and Hospital Storekeepers must have a fare knowledge of English and accounts-keeping and should be able to lodge the necessary Security Deposit of Rs. 800, 1,200, and 1,500 for agents and Rs. 800, and 1,000 for Hospital Storekeepers.
All applicants must be under 25 years of age, of good physique and medically fit and must be willing to proceed to any station in India, also Quetta and Aden and on Field Service, whenever ordered.
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G. W. PALIN,
Colonel,
Asst.-Director of Supplies & Transport,
6th (Poona) Divisional Area.
5th February, 1915. 5327

WANTED.

WANTED a BUNGALOW at or near Mahim with garden. Apply stating full particulars and terms to "B.K." care of this paper. 3090

WANTED Ladies and gentlemen going abroad, to advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 1, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5257.

WANTED a ROOM for a Mahomedan gentleman. Healthy locality. Cheap rent. Apply to Box No. 118, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5368

WANTED a CLERK with knowledge of either Gujrati or Urdu. Typist preferred. Pay Rs. 30-5-40. Apply to Box No. 116, c-o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5359

WANTED—An EXPERIENCED WEAVING MASTER for up-country mill. State qualifications and salary. Apply to Box No. 40A Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5338

CANDIDATES wishing to appear in Institute of Banker's examination this year should call immediately at DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Fort. 5361

ASSISTANT LADY TEACHER for Junior Classes of European High School, certificated, good salary for suitable candidate. Apply enclosing copies of certificates to Box No. 115, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5358

Wanted a GRADUATE and UNDER-GRADUATE for a Moffusil High School, near Bombay. With full particulars apply to Box No. 114 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5355

WANTED to take up cases by a European Private Detective of great experience. All communications strictly private. Apply to "P.D." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3089

WANTED good experienced old hand MOTOR ENGINEER for Motor Works. He must know each and every Motor machinery and repair works. Apply to Box No. 113 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5352

WANTED TEMPORARY fully qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for service in Marwar State. Pay Rs. 60 per mensem, allowance from Rs. 12.
Applications with certificates and testimonials to be submitted to RESIDENCY SURGEON, Jodhpur. 3117

WANTED on the 1st March 1915.—A fully trained KINDERGARTEN MISTRESS for St. Martin's Church of England Day School, Simla.
Apply with copies of testimonials to the HEAD MISTRESS, St. Martin's School, Simla. 3116

WANTED one MATRIC or SCHOOL FINAL as ASSISTANT-MASTER A. V. School Deesa, on Rs. 20/- p.m. Apply sharp with testimonials. Persian knowing preferred.
CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE,
Deesa. 5339

WANTED a CLUB SECRETARY for the Maymyo Club, Upper Burma. Salary Rs. 400 per mensem. Incumbent must have had previous knowledge of similar work and have either been an habitue of a good residential Club, or a Commissioned Officer. Age between 30 and 50 years. Full particulars from the Honorary Secretary.
Applications should reach Maymyo before April 30th and be addressed to:—
HONORARY SECRETARY, Pro. Tem.,
3191 The Club, Maymyo.

WANTED SOON a COMPETENT SHORTHAND REPORTER to officiate for 7 months in the LEGAL DEPARTMENT, SECRETARIAT, Bombay The appointment is not unlikely to be for a longer period and may possibly be permanent. Pay Rs. 100, rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 150. None but really experienced Reporters with a speed of at least 140 words per minute need apply. No replies will be sent to applicants, but selected candidates will be asked to attend an examination. 5365

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ENG. CANOE VICTORIA and Landau cheap Vis-a-vis Rs. 250/- lowest. Balajee C/o DOSSABHAI D. GORDHAN, Girgaum. 5369

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE PIANO in good condition. Cost Rs. 650. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, Bombay. 3090

FOR SALE—A DISTILLER and GLOVE CLEANING MACHINE in perfect working order, practically new. Reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Road, Byculla Bombay. 3091

FOR SALE.—Late 1914 Alldays 3½ h.p. MOTOR CYCLE, three-speed Gear box chain drive with wicker side-car attached speedometer, spare tyre and inner tube. Insurance Policy up to Nov. 1915. Price Rs. 1,000. For inspection and trial apply to Box No. 117 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5363

TO BE LET.

WELL VENTILATED and COMMODIOUS OFFICE ROOMS, with gallery, to be let at 32, Tamarind, Lane. Business Centre. Moderate rent. Apply on the premises. 5293

TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—Large, airy room available in healthy locality in Byculla, suitable for married couple or bachelors. Convenient to train and tram. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. 2579

SMALL FURNISHE ROOM with separate bathroom attached required by young Englishman. Must be cheap. Apply to Box No. 505 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3090

TO LET.—From 1st March next, the up per premises of Dr. COLAH'S BUNGLOW at Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club. For rent, etc. Apply to—
P. BYRAMJEE,
5314 House Agent, Hornby Road.

TO LET—VISHRAM MANSION—At the junction of Girgaon Back Road and Sandhurst Road—Large and small self-contained airy flats, suitable for high class respectable Hindoo families, from the 1st of March 1915. For rents and terms apply to the owner on the premises or to the undersigned at 301, Hornby Road,—during office hours.
K. G. TAMBE, L. C. E.,
Architect.
9th February, 1915. 5366

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1204 of 1913.
BAI KAMLA KOM GANPAT .....Plaintiff.
v.
BAPURAO DAWLATRAO SALUNKE AND OTHERS .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the 7th day of November, 1914, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Narayen Krishnarao Salunke deceased who died at Bombay on or about the 7th day of March, 1909, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my Office within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities if any held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court-free Stamp of Rupee One for filing the same.
J. E. MODI,
Commissioner.
Dated this 5th day of February, 1915.
5364

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADDITIONAL MOTION to the following effect, of which notice has been received, will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for Thursday, the 11th February, 1915, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time):—
73. From Mr. R. S. Navalkar—For requesting the Commissioner to expedite the Report called for by the Corporation regarding improvements in the future lighting of the City with special reference to the comparative merits of gas and electric power.
By order of the President,
R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,(
Bombay, 9th February, 1915. 5367

ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO MILL AND FACTORY OWNERS, GINNING & PRESSING COMPANIES.

WE beg to notify that we have been appointed sole agents in the Bombay Presidency for Messrs. H. V. Low & Coy. of Calcutta, and are in a position to offer steam coal, Coke and Rubble of various brands and trust we shall receive your valued enquiries.
A trial order is earnestly solicited.
SMITH'S BAGDIGI COAL: This we are in a position to offer at rates to be ascertained on application.
Prompt despatch is also assured.
CORY BROTHERS & CO., LTD.,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Bombay, 8th February, 1915 5330

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the ORIENTAL MINING CO., LD., will be held at the Registered Office of the Co., at Bank Street, on THURSDAY 25th February, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), to consider what steps should be taken with regard to the taxes amounting to about Rs. 1,000 overdue payable to the Government of Goa, on the Company's mines in Portuguese India, and which if not paid by the end of the month will result in a confiscation of the mines and ore thereon by the Government.
FUTEHALLY MANEKLAL & CO.;
Secretaries and Agents.
5361 The Oriental Mining Co., Ld.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for Advertisement Boards at stations and for advertisements in third class carriages of this Railway for three years from 1st March, 1915, subject to the following conditions:—
(1) No passes will be granted.
(2) All advertisements to be approved by the Traffic Superintendent.
Tenders will be received up to 20th February 1915.
E. FRASER,
Manager and Engineer-in-Chief,
Gondal, 6th February, 1915.
5349. G. P. S. Railway.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed on Friday, the 12th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instrument's Act, 1881. 5350.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the final dividend of Rs. 700 per share on 100 shares of Rs. 2,500 each and Rs. 35 per share on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125 each will be paid on and after Wednesday the 10th February 1915, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the Company's Office to the registered Shareholders on production of their share certificates.
For the Bombay Burmah Trading Corp. Ltd.
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.
Bombay, 3rd Feb. 1915. 5284

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO COLLECT THE OUTSTANDINGS DUE TO THE FIRM OF VALLUBHDAS OOKERDA, DECEASED, HIGH COURT SUIT NO. 805 OF 1913.
High Court Suit No. 805 of 1913.
Canji Pragji ..... Plaintiff.
v/s.
Premji Vallubhdas ..... Defendant.
Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver, appointed in the above suit Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 13th day of February, 1915, at 4.30 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort the right to collect the outstandings due to the firm of Vallubhdas Ookerda, deceased High Court Suit No. 805, of 1913 amounting to about Rs. 7,481-1-9,
For further particulars list of outstandings and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Surajmal & Co., solicitors for the said receiver or to the undersigned at their office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF THE GINNING FACTORY WITH ITS MACHINERY, FURNITURE, ETC., AT SANKLI IN DISTRICT KHANDISH.
High Court Suit No. 805 of 1913.
Kanji Pragji ..... Plaintiff.
v/s.
Premji Vallubhdas ..... Defendant.
Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 13th day of February, 1915, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), the following Ginning Factory with buildings, machinery and furniture, etc., at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Particulars:—Ginning Factory at Sankli standing on two pieces of land, described below consisting of Gins, Machinery, bungalow houses, and chawls, standing thereon.
The Ginning Factory is surrounded by wire-fencing and has two wells, 1 Ginning Factory of 40 gins, one storied bungalow, a chawl for workmen and 2 sheds.
The description of lands:—

Survey Nos.	Pot Nos.	Acres	Goonthas	Assessment.
7	2	3	26	Rs. a. p.
2	2	2	7	23 14 6
3	0	4	16	

LIST OF MACHINERY.
40 Platt Bros. gins, 1 Donkey, 1 Engine by Ruston Proctor, 1 Boiler by Tinker Shenton Ld., 2. Tanks.
Machinery shop consisting of 1 Dhaman, 1 Lathe by Greaves Cotton and Company with accessories.
1 Drill Machine, 1 Vice, 1 Roller Press 1 Anvil and 1 Grinding stone, 1 Hand-pump, 1 Run-cart, 1 Cart-weighing scale by Greaves Cotton & Co., 2 Platform scales, 2 Jacks, and 4 small scales, 10 Shaftings, nozzles, Boiler bricks, bolts old files, saws and gin accessories, etc.
And the furniture such as. 3 Dhamni carts, 3 loading carts, tables, lanterns, cupboards, brass and copper pots, clock benches iron safe, country cots beddings, gadias takias and sundries.
The property is on view.
N.B:—The intending purchasers are requested to give their private offers to the undersigned 2 days before the sale.
For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Surajmal and Co., Solicitors for the Receiver or to the undersigned at the office No. 16, Apollo Street, For, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 1,760 PIECES OF GREY AND FANCY CLOTH, SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER AND MUD.
Under instructions from the Agents of the Spring Mills, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 15th February, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
1,760 pieces of grey and fancy cloth, slightly damaged by water and mud.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S SHARES AND DEBENTURES OF DIFFERENT COMPANIES.
Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Shaik Abdul Rehman bin Shaik Abdul Aziz al Ebrahim, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public auction on SATURDAY, the 20th day of February, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following shares and debentures, viz.:—
1. 30 shares of the Kalyan Revival Mills, Ld. (each share of Rs. 100).
2. 100 shares of the Cinema Theatre Co., Ld. (each share of Rs. 25).
3. 200 shares of the Arab Steamers, Ld. (each share Rs. 500).
4. 16 debentures of the Orient Club (each of Rs. 500).
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 10th February, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE VERY VALUABLE AND EXCELLENT PURE WHITE FINE ROUND PEARL NECKLACE.
Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), at their Rooms, at 22, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Gordhandas Khatau, and on account and risk of the consigner Mr. Fakirchand Sobhagchand Sirkar, the following:—
Parcel No. 357, containing one very valuable and excellent pure, white, fine round pearl necklace containing extra fine "Jewan" pearls as under:

1	3 15-32.
2	6 17-32.
7	14 9-32.
6	10 ½
7	10 23-32.
6	8 13-32.
11	13 ¾.
5	5 11-32.
11	10 7/8.

56 weighing 82 1/8 carrats about 96 chows.
The above necklace is most suitable for the use of the Capitalists, Rajahs and Chiefs seeking for a splendid opportunity to secure really good and very valuable pearls, at bargain prices. They are strongly recommended to view the same, at the office of the Undersigned, at Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE WHITE PEARLS.
Suit No. 448 of 1914.
Mahomed bin Abdul Wahab Mishari.
vs.
Saif bin Mubarak al Naikhi.
Pursuant to the liberty reserved to the plaintiff under the decree in the above suit, dated the 30th day of July, 1914, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, at 3-30 p.m. (S.,T.), on account of the defendant herein the following:—
A parcel of about 1,322 White Jeewan Pearls, weighing about 325 chows.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
A very rare and unique opportunity for Princess, Noblemen and Gentlemen who want a very grand and comfortable palace very richly and tastefully decorated and furnished and situated right near the sea with a charming outlook.
By order of the executors of the late Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo Seedick.
Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises on SUNDAY, the 14th February, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), in one lot and togother the very handsome and unique architectural and ornamental building formerly known as "Miramar" but at present known as "Saboo Palace" situate at Narayen Dabulkar Road or Landsend Road Malabar Hill without the Fort of Bombay together with its rich ornamental and rare furniture, billiard table, platedware, pictures, porcelain, china and glassware, clocks, carpets, marble and other statues, etc., consisting of: some very fine and handsomely carved mahogany and satinwood cabinets, side boards, dining table wardrobes, beds, sofas, chairs, all made to especially selected English designs, built by Roberts and Wimbridge and rest imported from England.
Platedware and cutlery of the very best quality and especially ordered from the well-known makers Messrs. Reid and Barton.
Porcelain ware and ornaments from Doulton's Royal Crown Derby and Co., Coalport, Royal Worcester, Mintons, Dresdens and Royal Hungarian.
Best carara marble, plaster and bronze statues and figures.
English and Indian Silver Ware and carved Ivory pieces. Indian carpets from A. Wyland at Agra, made to order; and Axminster stair carpets and rugs of best English makes.
Oil paintings by some well known painters.
Grandfather and other clocks, imported by Marcks and Co., and others.
Chinese and Japanese furniture inlaid with Mother O'Pearl.
Finest crystal glass and porcelain dinner and dessert services.
The whole of this splendid collection has been carefully selected by a gentleman, who has made it a special study in this particular branch, and cannot be equalled anywhere in India. Should at such sale in one whole lot of the property and furniture, etc., the reserved price which shall be fixed therefore shall not be obtained, then and in that case the bungalow with its lands, gardens, outhouses, and appurtenances and with all the fixtures shall be sold separately from the furniture immediately thereafter on the same day, viz., the 14th day of February, 1915; and the furniture and all other moveables will be sold separately on Monday, the 15th February, 1915, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), and on the following days.
Further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from the undersigned or of Messrs. Payne and Co., or of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the said executors at their office No. 90 and No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, respectively.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
Bombay, 10th February, 1915.

On Saturday, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their roooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.
AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)
1 second hand rubber tyred glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 grey arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS, ETC., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY LOST LUGGAGE OFFICE VICTORIA TERMINUS.
In accordence with Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act IX. of 1890 and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on MONDAY, the 22nd and THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), each day sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place:—
A quantity of unclaimed luggage and parcels such as jewellery, law books, Indian Reports of the Privy Council, by Shanjiva, 4 Vols. Delhi Darbar book, in velvet lined case; sewing machine, one bale khanalas empty casks, dhoties, sarees, new copperware, cumblees, 12 tins Karanja oil, iron gamellas, cycle tyres and tubes, parcels new shoes iron rods, parcel machinery, spectacles, old watches, hungarian caps, scented oils, gilt brooches, agricultural implements, cotton samples, brassware, old clothing, trunks, etc., etc.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, Feb. 10th, 1915.

JIVAJI SORABJI & CO.

SALE OF OLD MATERIALS OF MAIN BUILDING AND DETACHED NEWLY BUILT BUILDING, WITH THE COOK-ROOM, SERVANT AND SWEEPERS' QUARTERS, LATRINES ETC., ETC.
Under instructions from the Executive Engineer Presidency Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJEE SORABJEE & CO., will sell by public auction, on Thursday the 11th February, 1915, at 4 p.m., situated on the right of Byculla Bridge, at Hansraj Lane, formerly occupied by the Bombay Educational Society. Further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, which will be declared at the time of the sale.
JIVAJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers, Fort.
Bombay, 2nd February, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH,
CHARNI ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
WE SHALL PRESENT
THE GREATEST OF ALL GREAT FILM
MORTAS
THE DEATH OF SOWER
Most Sensational and Extraordinary.
PRODUCTION OF 1915.
Thrilling Drama in Two Parts;
ALSO
A TRIUMPH OF INNOCENCE
A Delightful One Reel Drama
AND
WAR MAP No. 3
Illustrating Operations on the Russian Frontier
WITH
PATHE'S GAZETTE & COMICS.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
TELEPHONE No. 2020.
Under European Management.

G. I. P.
BYCULLA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
IN AID OF THE WAR FUND
BY THE CHILDREN OF BYCULLA
Friday, the 12th February, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)
ADMISSION: Rupee One & 8 annas.
Three Prizes will be given for Children only.

SKATING RINK.
Daily Session as Usual
Friday 12th February (Bank Holiday)
Morning Session from 9 to 11
Tuesday, 16th February.
GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.
OPEN DAILY
From 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.)
From 3rd February to 16th February (including Sunday.)
ADMISSION AS. 4.

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on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. **To-Night** Tel. No. 1271.

A Great and Thrilling Dramatic Masterpiece.

"IRON FIST"

A story of Virtue Triumphant and Vice Vanquished.

6,000 Feet of Thrilling Pictures.

AN ABSOLUTELY NOVEL & MOST EXCITING PLOT BRISTLING WITH THRILLS AND SENSASIONALISMS.

Showing how a cunning nobleman tries to rob an innocent girl of her right ful heritage ; but is defeated in his evil designs by the pluck, daring and resource of a clever pugilist.

SEE :—

THE GREAT FIGHT
THE THRILL MOTOR RACE!
THE DARING BALLOON FLIGHT!
THE MARVELLOUS RESCUE FROM THE WELL!
THE EXCITING ESCAPE FROM THE DUNGEON.

Also a Full Program of Comic and Topical Pictures.

3 Shows Nightly of 1½ Hours, } 6-45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10, 10-15 to 11-45.

Satur ay & Sunday. Prize Show 5 to 6-30.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

Last night of our great GalaNight's Programme
TO-NIGHT: At 6-30 at the Gaiety.
TO-NIGHT: No 10 o'clock Show at the Gaiety.
TO-NIGHT: At 9-30 Sharp at the "RACQUET COURT" (Colaba Gymnasium)
In aid of the Soldiers & Sailors' Fund
TO-NIGHT: Last night of our Topical Review
"IT'S A LONG WAY TO—?????"
Britannia and Her Boys
MISS MAY SHERRARD
as a "knut."
LEW MARKS
As Wilhelm Bonaparte.
MISS GERTIE BROOKS
as Britannia.
TABLEAUX VIVANTI
and pictures best in Town
TO-MORROW: COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME AND SPECIAL GRAND GALA NIGHT.
Book your Seats now at the Theatre
Full particulars in to-morrow's Adverts.

PERFORMANCE

IN AID OF

The Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War & Relief Fund.

Under the distinguished patronage of

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon

"PAKZAD PERIN"

A thrilling dramatic Masterpiece, will be performed by the Victoria Theatrical Company at Balliwalla Grand Theatre, Grant Road, at 9-30 p. m. on Thursday, the 11th instant.

Together with

NEW SONGS AND DANCES

by

LITTLE MONA

The Pet of Bombay.

Tickets can be bought at—
The Office of the Women's Branch of the War Fund, Waterloo Mansion, Apollo Bunder,
Messrs. B. Pestonjee & Co's, Parsi Bazar Street.
Messrs. Feredoon and Burjor's, Dhobi Talao
"Hindi Graphic Office," Petit Mansion, Grant Road.
Prices:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1-8, 8 ans.
DOORS OPEN AT 8-30 p. m.

DANCE.

There will be a DANCE at the Skating Rink on SUNDAY, the 14th inst., Tickets can be had from the Hon. Secretary, Gremio Portuguez, Mahomadi Mahal, Dhobi Talao.

Ladies Free : Gentlemen Rs. 4.

CHITRA SALA.

ART PRINTERS, PHOTO-ENGRAVERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS.

Pictorial Post Cards.—In various colours, half anna each. Gross Rs. 2-8.
Royal Portraits.—King George and Queen Mary, one to annas four according to size.
English Alphabetical Charts.—Mounted on cloth with rollers, annas 12, useful for infants.
Raja Ravivarma's 88 Pictures bound in book form with descriptions underneath Re.1.
Imitation Wooden Fruits.—Of different sorts, Rs. 27.
Delhi in Pictures.—In a book form with illustrations, As. 8 only.
Apply for the Price List.

WESTERN MANUFACTURING Co's BUTTONS.

BEST IMITATION IVORY BUTTONS, WHITE, BLACK, RED, & ALL OTHER COLOURS.
Useful for Coats, Jackets, Shirts, &c.
1 to 2 annas per dozen.
Superior to foreign made.
Special terms to Merchants.
Manager, Chitra Sala Press, Poona City.

SOME OF THE BEST AND MOST AUTHENTIC BOOKS ON THE PRESENT WAR.

	Cloth. Rs.	Paper. Rs
The Russian Army from within	1 14	1 8
The German Army from within	1 14	1 8
The French Army from within	1 14	1 8
The British Army from within	1 14	1 8
How Germany Makes War Bernhardi	1 14	1 8
Cavalry. By Bernhardi	1 14	1 8
France and the Next War	1 14	1 8
The German Enigma	1 14	
Germany and the Germans from an American Point of View	1 14	
The Reality of War	1 14	1 8
The Nations in Arms	1 14	1 8
Men Around the Kaiser	1 8	
Jena or Sedan ? French Victory or German	1 8	
Imporial Germany	1 8	
The Great War Book. Facts you Sh ould Know about the War	1 2	0 12

The following at 12 annas each.

Germany's Great Lie.
"Disarm". The most famous War Novel.
The Fighting Retreat to Paris.
Famous Fights of Native Indian Regiments.
The Campaign of Sedan. 40 Years Ago.
In the Firing Line. Heroes of the War by Land and Sea.
The Russian Advance.
The Fleets at War.
How the War Began.
Great Battles of the World.
Air-Craft in War.
A Scrap of Paper. The Inner History of German Diplomacy.
The Red Cross in War.
"40 Years after" Story of the Franco-German War.
British Regiments at the Front.
The Campaign round Liege.
Hacking through Belgium.
Lloyd's A. B. C. of the War. Facts about the Countries involved Armies and Navies engaged, etc.
'Great Men of the Great War.'
The "Windsor" Christmas Number. 15 coloured plates.
The First Phase of the Great War. "The Graphic Extras, 1914" Rs 4.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON

Booksellers and Publishers,
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY

THE ROYAL YAKUTI

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND

LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

If the bowels are clogged up, they need clearing. Inactivity of the bowels is what is known as constipation, and is productive of many baneful results. When your bowels do not act regularly, take Kasagra. D.25

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 9.

The depression in northwest India nas caused widespread rain in the Punjab, United Provinces and Kashmir. It is less marked this morning. Temperature has fallen rapidly in Northwest India, largely below the normal in Baluchistan.

Rainfall has been nearly general in west United Provinces, east and north Punjab and Kashmir; local in east United Provinces North West Frontier Province and north Rajputana. A few falls also occurred in north Bengal, and southwest Punjab. The principal amounts are:—Mukteswar two inches, Mussooree three, Bareilly one and half, Agra and Dehra Dun one, Meerut, Hissar, Lahore and Sialkot three quarters Delhi one, Montgomery one and half, Srinagar one, Sonamarg three.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in the Northwest and extension into Northeast India.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

A shock of slight intensity, originating about one thousand miles away, was recorded on the Simla seismograph at sixteen hours, thirty-two minutes yesterday.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 9th February 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been general in the north and the east Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 0.10", Lahore 0.83" Hissar 0.71", Ambala 0.56' and Delhi 1.23". Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and the adjacent districts of the east Punjab and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect during the day but in excess at night at Lahore and in the east Punjab. It is in excess during the day at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the extreme north-western districts; Agra has had 1.04" and Mainpuri 0.61". Skies are heavily clouded in the area of rainfall and clear or very lightly clouded elsewhere. The ais is damper than usual. Night temperature is in excess; day temperature is also above normal at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner reports 0.11" of rain. Skies are clear in Sind and lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana. The air is damper than usual in east Rajputana and drier in Sind. Temperature is in excess in Sind during the day and in Rajputana at night.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in north Gujarat and Cutch and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity and night temperature are in excess. Day temperature is also above normal at Rajkot, Bhavnagar-Para and Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has risen; it is now in excess in the north-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the south Konkan and lightly to moderately clouded in the north Konkan. The air is damper than usual at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess.

General Remarks.—The depression has moved eastwards to the neighbourhood of Lahore but has decreased in intensity. It has determined nearly general rain in the north and the east Punjab and in the extreme north-western districts of the United Provinces but only light isolated showers in Rajputana.

Local rain is likely in the north and the east Punjab and some showers in the United Provinces. A few showers are possible in the east Rajputana.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 9th of February 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total 1st Nov. to date.	Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	81	..	4.86	—3.08
Do. (8th)	64.8	52.8	..	..	..	..
Jask	81.4	65.0	40	..	0.40	—2.26
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (8th)	86.1	70.4	67	..	3.17	0.97
PUNJAB—						
Multan	79.9	47.5	81	..	0.30	—0.57
Rawalpindi	64.7	37.5	93	0.10	6.59	1.96
Lahore	61.4	48.3	88	0.83	3.59	1.76
Hissar	61.7	50.6	85	0.71	2.47	..
Ambala	57.1	54.0	86	0.56	3.91	0.77
Delhi	59.7	56.0	94	1.23	7.66	5.84
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	78.2	62.0	94	1.04	4.08	3.00
Mainpuri	76.8	60.4	97	0.61	1.97	0.20
Jhansi	83.8	59.5	91	..	1.87	0.69
Cawnpore	74.4	57.7	91	..	1.96	0.65
Allahabad	76.0	58.5	83	..	2.06	0.47
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	79.1	84.2	39	..	0.59	—0.07
Karachi	83.6	62.2	26	..	0.66	—0.29
Ajmer	73.8	57.8	88	0.08	2.47	1.56
Jaipore	76.2	59.1	88	0.04	41.26	0.32
Kotah	83.4	62.6	72	..	4.72	4.13
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	85.0	63.0	77	..	0.16	—0.14
Dwarka	79.9	70.0	85	..	0.46	0.10
Veraval	77.9	72.9	87	..	0.68	0.26
Rajkot	80.6	65.8	85	..	0.41	0.01
Bhavnagar Para	91.0	67.8	80	..	0.06	—0.31
Surat	82.3	65.3	84	..	0.70	0.43
Ahmedabad	90.4	63.9	84	..	0	—0.26
Deesa	87.5	64.5	96	..	*0.57	0.19
Neemuch	81.0	57.7	86	..	3.96	3.36
Indore	83.7	60.2	79	..	1.51	0.81
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.8	59.1	69	..	1.41	—0.25
Saugor	82.8	59.2	50	..	1.34	—0.30
Hoshangabad	85.1	57.4	61	..	2.44	1.11
Khandwa	90.4	68.2	78	..	1.75	0.75
Akola	93.2	58.5	57	..	1.60	0.10
Amraoti	90.8	61.3	41	..	1.60	0.10
Nagpur	87.5	58.1	70	..	3.45	1.74
Chanda	..	..	..	..	2.15	0.74
Raipur	82.7	60.1	84	..	1.89	0.37
KONKAN—						
Bombay	80.4	70.3	89	..	0.48	—0.06
Ratnagiri	83.9	67.3	77	..	0.48	—0.19
Mormugao	84.3	68.7	86	..	1.43	0.26
Karwar	84.4	64.8	91	..	5.69	3.77
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91.7	55.1	67	..	3.22	2.44
Ahmednagar	90.2	53.0	58	..	1.98	0.72
Poona	90.2	54.9	79	..	0.61	—0.51
Sholapur	91.4	62.1	41	..	4.87	3.39
Bijapur	90.2	59.8	48	..	4.71	3.51
Belgaum	86.5	60.5	69	..	4.84	2.92
Aurangabad	85.6	55.5	59	..	2.04	0.93
Nizamabad (Indur)	91.0	62.9	63	..	2.05	1.17
Hyderabad	88.6	62.4	79	..	0.90	—0.43
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	87.0	73.6	76	..	3.61	0.26
Calicut	88.8	..	82	..	7.03	0.76
Cochin	90.9	75.2	78	..	13.34	4.60
Colombo	90.2	74.0	88	0.08	16.59	—5.21
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.3	67.0	81	..	4.09	—2.24
Bellary	86.8	66.3	65	..	2.91	0.70
Cuddapah	93.4	67.9	74	..	3.63	—1.06
Madras	85.0	67.5	80	..	24.41	4.39
Bangalore	87.8	61.9	92	..	2.14	—1.49
Coimbatore	92.2	66.1	73	..	4.01	—1.05
Trichinopoly	93.0	70.6	73	..	5.54	—2.62
Negapatam	84.4	72.8	86	..	18.70	—10.04

For hoarseness which follows straining of the voice, nothing is so soothing or effective as Zymole Trokeys. A trial will please you. E-22

WAR HEROES DECORATED BY KING.

INVESTITURE AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE

The King held an Investiture at Buckingham Palace on Jan. 13 at which he decorated a number of members of the Expeditionary Force with the V.C. and the D.S.O. The V.C.'s were Major Douglas Reynolds, Captain Dimmer, Second Lieutenants Dorrell, Nelson, and Leach, Lance-Corporals Jarvis, Fuller, and Holmes, and Drummer Bent. Naval decorations, for gallantry in the Heligoland fight and elsewhere, were also conferred, in addition to the Edward and other medals and the New Year Honours.

In spite of a damp, misty, muddy morning there was quite a little crowd of spectators besetting the gates of Buckingham Palace and staring stolidly through the railings, says "The Times." A few were those who spend their lives staring through railings, but for the most part they were attracted there originally by the hope of seeing the various recipients of decorations arrive and then remained because they could not tear themselves away from the fascination of soldiers and bands.

The arrivals indeed were compatively disappointing. There was a fleeting vision of Lord Chesterfield in a taxicab; there were others in motors and carriages if you chanced to know them by sight, but they passed inside the gates so quickly that the crowd had little to see. The soldiers were far more satisfying, for there was one band in bearskins and dark purplish greatcoats, playing gaily, and there were two more bands in khaki with their beautiful shining drums resting on the ground; there were officers of the Scots Guards walking up and down in front of the Palace, one of them carrying the colours; and, best of all, there came some Life Guards, pacing down the Mall in their romantic red cloaks.

THE ORDEAL BY CAMERA.

Soon after 11 two bands marched away to the right and took nearly half the crowd with it, while the third band, of drums and fifes, turned to the left and took the other half of the crowd to St. James's Palace. Then the one or two faithful who remained in front of Buckingham Palace saw the pleasantest sight of the day. There came through the big gates on foot a group of some eight or ten men, all in some form of naval uniform, except one man in khaki, A minute after they were through the gates they were standing in a line, their backs against the railings, looking rather apprehensive and uncomfortable and as if they were going to be shot.

Each one of them wore, newly pinned on his breast, a bright silver medal that he had just received for some feat of gallantry. Opposite them stood, as it appeared, their executioners—a row of ferocious gentlemen with cameras, jostling and clicking at them. Even after they had been photographed the unfortunate heroes had still to remain in a row against the wall, while their names and deeds in the order of their standing were written down. They bore it all with a smiling meekness and then with sighs of relief broke up into knots of twos and threes and vanished up the misty Mall. Meanwhile, almost if not quite unnoticed, the waiting motor-cars had slipped away and only one or two life-long starers remained staring at nothing.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time on the 9th February 1915 was 30.197 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 123 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th February 1915.

Means of observations, taken at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr	29.933 Inches
Temperature of Air	75.2degree.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.0 "
Dew Point	67.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.775 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy —10	0.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	80.4 "
Minimum do. do.	69 3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW,ESE,W,WNW
Movement of Wind from mid night to midnight	89 Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week	Day of Month.	WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on Sill. ft. in.	LOW WATER. Month.	Bombay Mean Time h. m.	Depth on Sill. ft. in.
	Feb.			Feb.		
Tu.	9	m 5 55	24 8	9	m 0 47	22 2
		8 30a	26 3		0 52a	17 3
W.	10	m 7 33	24 5	10	m 2 35	21 7
		9 35a	27 5		2 10a	16 11
Th.	11	m 9 0	25 0	11	m 3 44	20 6
		10 22a	28 5		3 13a	16 4
F.	12	m 10 5	25 10	12	m 4 32	19 4
		11 1a	29 1		4 6a	15 11
S.	13	m 10 57	26 9	13	m 5 10	18 2
		11 36a	29 6		4 50a	15 8
Su.	14	m 11 41	27 5	14	m 5 43	17 4
					5 28a	15 9
M.	15	m 0 9	29 7	15	m 6 14	16 8
		0 20a	27 8		6 3a	16 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Feb.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 9 (Tuesday)	"	7h. 10m. " 6h. 36m
" 10 (Wednesday)	"	7h. 10m. " 6h. 36m
" 11 (Thursday)	"	7h. 10m. " 6h. 37m
" 12 (Friday)	"	7h. 9m. " 6h. 37m
" 13 (Saturday)	"	7h. 9m. " 6h. 38m
" 14 (Sunday)	"	7h. 8m. " 6h. 38m
" 15 (Monday)	"	7h. 7m. " 6h. 39m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1915, Feb. 14th, 10h. 1.0m. a.m. First Quarter 1915, Feb. 22nd, 8h. 28-3m. a.m. Full Moon, 1915, Feb. 2nd, 0h. 2-6m. a.m. Last Quarter 1915, Feb. 8th, 5h. 57-6m. p.m.

TO BE WELL DRESSED IS SUCCESS

We carry the largest and most varied stock in the East of the

LATEST "FASHIONABLE MATERIALS"

AND SPECIALISE IN

'COSTUMES' AND 'MILLINERY'

"GOWNS" FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

We specially cater for those ladies with little time at their disposal and always have

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF

READY TO WEAR FROCKS

in our usual irreproachable Style, Cut and Finish.

Stanley Humphreys & Co
COSTUMIERS & MILLINERS
Waterloo Mansions. BOMBAY.

PREMATURE OLD AGE

Lost vigour, lost memory, and lost interest in life is often traceable to illness or excesses at some time of life which have left staminal weakness.

"Huxley's Ner-Vigor"

An organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup. It contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalized, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

Original bottles of 56 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

ICO

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds. Those, however, who buy our.—

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent percent. value of their money but more.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is now used by leading families hotels, restaurants and cafes, It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mr. Walness (Miraj); Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I. C. S., (Collector of Surat.) Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur), Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL CO. LTD.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ECONOMY

SAVE heavy expenses of making new clothes by getting your old ones dry or chemically cleaned with a little expense

AT THE

CENTURY WASHING Co.

Who also glaze by Machinery.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

Liverpool, Feb. 8th.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..		7,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
,, Sales of East Indian ..		700
,, Imports		3,019
Mid Americans	..	5.07
Egyptian F.G.F.	..	6.70
New York Official noon call March	..	8.60
,, ,, May	..	8.86
New Orleans 10 a.m. March ..	..	8.27
,, ,, May ..	..	8.54

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	33,939
Future delivery prices:—	
M. J.	4.98
J. J.	.....
J. A.	5.06
A. S,	.....
S. O.	.....
O. N.	5.19
N. D,	.....
D. J.	.....
J. F.	5.25

OPENING TONE.

Liverpool, Feb. 8th.

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	3,019

FUTURE DELIVERY QUOTATIONS :—

Months: Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June	4.96
June-July	..
July-Aug.	5.04
Aug.-Sept.	..
Sept.-Oct.	..
Oct.-Nov.	5.16
Nov.-Dec.	..
Dec.-Jan	..
Jan.-Feb.	5.22

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Feb. 8th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
M.J.	4.96	4.95
J.J.	..	..
J.A.	5.04	5.03
A.S.	..	..
S.O.	..	..
O.N.	5.16	5.16
N.D.	..	..
D.J.	..	..
J.F.	5.22	5.22

COUNCIL BILLS.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

Bills on Calcutta Rs. 6,18,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.
Bills on Madras Rs. 1,24,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.
Transfers on Madras Rs. 2,48,000 at 1s. 4d.
Transfers on Bombay Rs. 10,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL.

	M.J.	J.A.	O.N.	J.F.16
6th Feb. Close ..	4.96	5.04	5.15	5.22
8th Feb. Open ..	4.95	5.03	5.15	5.22
8th Feb. Close ..	4.95	5.03	5.15	5.22
	—1	—1	..	..

EGYPTIAN

	May.	July.	Nov.	Jan.
6th Feb. Close	6.93	7.12	7.41	7.52
8th Feb. Open	6.97	7.16	7.46	7.56
8th Feb. Close	7.01	7.20	7.49	7.60
	pl. 8	pl. 8	pl. 8	pl. 8

NEW YORK.

	Mch. new	May.	Oct.
6th Feb. Close.	8.61	8.85	9.29
8th Feb 11 a.m.	8.61	8.85	9.29
8th Feb. Close	8.64	8.89	9.32

NEW ORLEANS.

	Mch.	May.
6th Feb. Close.	8.26	8.54
8th Feb. 11 a.m.	..	..
8th Feb. Close	8.34	8.59

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 8th.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	
June	15
July-September	14
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June.	15/1½
July-September.	14/1½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June.	17
July-September	15/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June.	17/1½
July-September.	15/10½

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—60lbs. paid	62½
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Nominal.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. May-June.	61 3/8
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. May.-June	61
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. nominal	
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom	1,910,000

RUBBER.

Para Rubber	2/4 ½.
Ceylon Rubber	2/2½

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 62 3/2
Copper Braziers	£ 79
Yellow Metal	73/4

Don't worry if you can get Methyloids; they cure, without pain or loss of time from work. Visible results in 3 hours; permanent cure in a short time. Use Methyloids. A-2

Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	12-0-0

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominal	30

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship	56

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-Mar.	4 9

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Feb.-Mar.; Hull	£ 7-5-0

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

New York, Feb. 8th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	56,000
,, Exports to Great Britain ..	124,000
Futures at New York March	8.64
Previous closing price	8.61
Futures at New York May	8.89
Previous closing price	8.85
Spot Cotton at New York	8.70
Previous price	8.70
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	8¼
Previous price	8¼
Futures at New Orleans March ..	8.34
Previous price	8.26
Futures at New Orleans May ..	8.59
Previous price	8.54
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	8½
Demand Bills	4.83.35
Silver Commercial Bars	48½

ARRIVALS.

7th & 8th Feb. 1915.

	Bales.
Khandeish	3,737
Central India	259
Barsi & Nagpur	209
Berar	7,269
Central Provinces	2,038
Dhollera	507
Broach	—
Compta & Dharwar	231
Westerns	—
Bengal & N. W. Provinces	2,547
Rajputana	349
Sind	305
Total....	17,451
Total for 1 day	42,908
,, to date since 1st Sept. 1914..	691,290
,, same time last season.....	1,526,418

ARRIVALS OF COTTON PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

	Day's Total.	6 Days.	Since 1st Jan 1915	Same period last year
	Bls.	Bls.	Bls	Bls
Cotton	17,451 Cwts.	42,908 Cwts.	451,664 Cwts.	635,937 Cwts.
Wheat	11,884	20,659	203,187	235,409
Linseed	2,370	3,586	29,583	132,583
Rape, Eal, Mustard Seeds	478	2,016	3.6774	8,332
Gingellyseed	1,195	3,981	102,937	421,983
Poppyseed	...	150		2,024
Groundnut	3,614	13,774	176,599	841,128
Castorseed	1,994	15,009	100.504	203,795
Rice	3,210	7,424	301,310	248,095
Myrabollams	2,199	5,735	108,729	103,341
Cottonseed	19,451	38,639	498.421	1031,336
Mowrasced	15	66	9,342	7,714
Gram	1,158	3,204	29,327	135,427
Jeowari	1,628	6,443	113,852	179,900
Barley	174	204	4,845	2,421
Maize	—	17	813	429

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

The market opened at Rs. 197 for Good Broach and the rate has fluctuated between this and Rs. 198¼.

Some business is reported in Fine M.G. Broach, Khamgaon Akola and Fine M. G. Bengal, but sellers are rather diffident about operating, and the tone is very steady.

Ready cotton is steady and in some demand from mills and exporters.

Business has been done in New Fully Good Bengals for January 1916 at Rs. 175.

We quote:—
Good M. G. Broach (March) 197½.
Fine M. G. Broach (March) 205/6.
Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akola (March) 161½.
Fine M. G. Bengals (March) 146/7.
Fully Good Bengals (March) 136.
Fully Good Bengals (January 1916) 175/6.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 3 31-32d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 3 31-32d. March.
Bank's Buying Rates:—
Credit 3 Months' Sight Ready ... 1s 4 5-16d.
Do. 4 m-s do. ..... 1s. 4 3-8d.
Francs 3 m-s do. ..... 172¾ nominal.
30 d-s Hongkong 130½
Do. Shanghai 165¾
60 d-s Yokohama ..... 146½ to 146¾.

BULLION

We quote:—

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-11-0
Australian do.	24-0-0
Bombay do.	24-0-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-13-0
English Dragons	15-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	68-5-0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat. Tone easier.
White Pessi 85 per cent ..... Rs. 7-12 R.D. per cwt.
White Delhi ..... Rs. 7-8 R.D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent ..... Rs. 7-8 R.D. per cwt.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent ..... Rs. 8-4 R.D. per cwt.
Linseed. Tone easier.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-7, B.T. per cwt.
Rapeseed. Tone quiet.
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 7-4 B.T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujrrat ..... Rs. 7-12 B.T. per cwt.
Poppyseed. Ton quiet.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-12 B.T. per cwt.
Groundnuts. Tone steady.
Sholapur ..... Rs. 30-4 B.T. per candy.
Madras ..... Rs. 31-12 B.T. per candy.
Mowraseed. Tone quiet but steady.
Rs. 4-2 B.T. per cwt.
Castorseed. Tone firm.
Ready ..... Rs. 6-2 R.D. per cwt.
Forward A.-May ..... Rs. 6 R.D. per cwt.
Cottonseed. Tone quiet.
Rs. 2-10 R.D. per cwt.
Teelseed. Tone steady.
Bold White 85 per cent ..... Rs. 8-14 R.D. per cwt.
Mimbara ..... Rs. 44 B.T. per candy.
White sm gr 15 per cent ..... Rs. 41 B.T. per candy.
Black Katni ..... Rs. 36-8 B.T. per candy.
Mughi ..... Rs. 42 B.T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat ..... Rs. 45-8 B.T. per candy.
Red Khandwa ..... Rs. 40 B.T. per candy.
Red Jubbulpore ..... Rs. 38 B.T. per candy.

SHARE MARKET.

The Cotton Mill Share Market presented a dull appearance to-day and the business recorded was on a small scale.

In Mill shares David stood at Rs. 512½, Fazulbhai at Rs. 350, Standard at Rs. 852½, centrals at Rs. 1,745 and Finlays at Rs. 242½.

Madhavji improved to Rs. 1,060.

Bombay Burma Trading shares were firm at Rs. 897½ (cum. div.).

Bombay Electric Tram Co. Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 208 for cash.

Tata Hydro ordinary shares dropped to Rs. 1,260 c.d. Preference stood unchanged at Rs. 1,162½.

Tata Iron Steel ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 91½ and Deferred at Rs. 187 for cash.

Central Provinces Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 117 x.d.

Tapti Valley at Rs. 580 and Sialkot Narowal at Rs. 28½.

Bank of Bombay shares moved up to Rs. 15½.

Bombay Electric Tram Preference shares were in demand at Rs. 176 c.d.

Shivrajpoor Syndicate shares improved to Rs. 15½.

Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 192½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Transactions in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes were put through at Rs. 93½ and Rs. 93¾. 4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 98.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

Yesterday the share market week opened with jute mill shares in strong demand, a large trade, being reported both in ordinary and preferance shares. Kamarhutty (ordinary) started at 122/8 and advanced to 127, while Barnagore improved to 70. The inquiry for coal shares was well maintained and many shares changed hands at full rates. The miscellaneous section was also well patronized. The following sales were reported:—

Coal—Bhalgora 24/14, Borrea 7/4, Empire 6/8, Equitable 29, Gopalichuck 7/10, Ghusick 13/8, Raneegunge 21/8, Satpukuria 21/8, Sendra 13/4, Standard 21/8, Teetulmuri 9/4.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 126, Barnagore 70, Belvedere (prefs) 107, Beltai (ord) 157, Empire (ord) 10/4, Fort Gloster (ord) 157, Gourepore (prefs) 98, Hooghly (prefs) 10, Howrah (ord) 100, Kamarhatty (ord) 127, Kanknarrah (ord) 190, 197; Kelvin (ord) 133, Naihati (prefs) 106, Standard (prefs) 101.

Tea:—Grobord 30, Rajabarrie 89.,

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental Steam annas 12 to Re. 1 premium, Bank of Bengal 1722/8, Howrah Amta Railway 133, India General (ord) 140, Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at 93/4 to 93/8.

WATER SUPPLY OF DACCA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

The "Englishman" says:—"For some years past during the hot weather the water supply of Dacca has at certain times been very limited, hardly meeting the necessities of the people. Various remedial measures have been proposed and discussed and it has now been decided to put up two reservoir tanks. Various enlargements of the mains are also proposed. Administrative sanction has been obtained for one and three-quarter lakhs and the municipality have sent up a loan application to the Government for the amount."

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD ON CONSCRIPTION.

ARGUMENTS IN ITS FAVOUR.

Mr. J. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P., speaking at Westbourne Park Chapel, Paddington, during mail week made this interesting pronouncement:—

This war, he said, had given arguments in favour of conscription that were absolutely unanswerable. To-day we were relying on conscriptionist France. They could not go into any alliance again which might bring war and tell their Allies to wait six months before their troops could support them in the trenches. They could not do it, and their Allies would not allow them to do so. They had to open their eyes to the fact that militarism had its theorists and its defenders in this country, and that those people would be more enthusiastic when the war was over.

Then with regard to small nationalities, said the speaker, they were going to set Belgium on its legs again—that was absolutely essential—but what were they going to do about Finland, Poland, Alsace Lorraine, Persia? They must do something for the small nationalities now crushed down under the heels of mighty military Powers.

In the opening passage of his address Mr. Macdonald told how three weeks previously he was standing with shells flying round and over him in the company of a distinguished European statesman who had turned soldier for the time being. They were within the line of fire, and saw the wounded being carried out of the trenches.

His friend turned to him and said: "Has it never struck you, Mr. Macdonald, that this war may end before we are prepared to do our duty?" The statesman meant that the soldier, whose magnificent, unstinted sacrifice they had been watching, had been called upon to give up his life for certain great ideals, and it was the duty of those who were unable to fight to see that these ideals were carried out.

H. S. Brown, Lieutenant R. N. R. (retired), Agent for Government Consignments and Personal Assistant to Presidency Port Officer, Madras, has proceeded to England on six months' and twenty-two days' furlough. He handed over charge of his office to F. Icely, Lieutenant R. N. R. (retired) Port Officer, Tuticorin.

The Pan-German Leagues in America claim to control 5,000,000 votes, and threaten to use them against all politicians who will not subscribe to their policy. The "New York Times" points out the danger of the United States being embrpiled with friendly Nations by these Leagues, while the "New York Sun" says proudly that every counsel of honour must defy such a threat. Certainly the great Republic of the West is not going to be dragged into War, bound to the Kaiser's chariot-wheel.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 9.

Baron Fairlie	Macdonald	Calcutta Jan. 2

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 9.

Jehangir	Lewis	Aden
Sanctoria	Ward	Calcutta
Airemoor	Williams	Calcutta
Roma	Cogliolo	Genoa
Eden Hall	Kemp	Liverpool

The following vessels obtained port clearance yesterday:—

S. S. Soyo Maru	Ozawa	Abadan
S. S. Sardinia	Jeffery	Shanghai

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Persia for London
,, Egyptian Transport for Marseilles.

S. S. Baron Fairlie:—The steamer Baron Fairlie, 2,323 tons, Captain D. Macdonald, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she left on January 28, with coal.

S. S. Jehangir:—The steamer Jehangir, 3,360 tons, Captain E. R. Lewis, sailed yesterday for Aden with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sanctoria:—The steamer Sanctoria, 2,377 tons, Captain W. Ward, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

S. S. Aviemoor:—The steamer Aviemoor, 2,382 tons, Captain C. F. Williams, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

S. S. Sardinia:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Sardinia, 4,142 tons, Captain J. T. Jeffery, will sail to-day for Shanghai, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Soyo Maru:—The steamer Soyo Maru, 2,923 tons, Captain K. Ozawa, will sail to-day for Abadan, with the same bottom cargo.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Tuesday, February 9th, 1915.

Abydos	Davis	G. H. Carsum
Barsano	Williams	J. Finlay & Co
Bengonia	Howse	J. Macintosh & Co.
Frankenfels	W. Webb	W. & A. G. & Co
Soyo Maru	Ozawa	Shaw Wallace & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Akbar	Murch	T. M. & Co
Banca	King	P. O. & Co
Clan Murray	Woodal	J. Finlay & Co
Dwarka	Moson	M. M. & Co
Sardinia	Jeffery	P. O. & Co
Virawa	Smith	M. M. & Co
Umballa	Buscock	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Iyo Maru	Okamato	Mykalcha
Persia	Hall	P. & O. Co

H. W. P. D.

Subarmati	Sahodin	B. S. & Co.
Courland	Hoosein	
Mahanadi	Esmail	
Sarasvati	Nola	

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aviemoor	Williams	Jewandass
Budri	Evans	T. M. & Co
Braunfels	Northcote	Prize Vessel
Baron Fairlie	Macdonald	W. & A. G. & Co
City of Delhi	Brimmer	K. N. & Co
Egyptian	Payne	T. M. & Co.
Elysia	Green	W. & A. G. & Co
Gallia	Mcintyre	Y. M. & Co
Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co
Nurani	Thompson	
Rahmani	Evans	B. & P. S. N. Co
Sanctoria	Ward	A. Zule & Co
Westminster	Williams	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

Feb. 9.

FOR HULL.

Frankenfels (s) 2,000 cwts. cotton seed, Sanday and Co.; 2,000 cwts. cotton seed, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales hemp, K. Reeve and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia (s) 520 cwts. myrabolums, P. Mathooradas and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Roma (s) 900 cwts. casein, Kavasjee D. Banker.

FOR OSAKA.

Kinkasan Maru (s) 700 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Breul and Co.; 2,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Kinkasan Maru (s) 2,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 500 bales cotton, D. D. Curranee and Co.; 500 bales cottons, C. Bomanji and Co.; 4,000 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 700 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 700 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.; 300 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.

Kirin Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Tyo Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 3,200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Iyo Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

Iyo Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu and Co.; 100 bales cotton, D. D. Curranee and Co.; 200 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 700 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.

Iyo Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sardinia (s) 502 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton yarn, Tata, Sons and Co.; 25 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Clan Murray from Glasgow, Agents James Finlay and Co., 18 bales cotton rope; 1,036 cases 586 bales cotton goods; 12 cases cotton and woollen goods; 1 case and 3 bales woollen goods; 262 bales and 226 cases cotton yarn; 28 bales canvas; 1 case artificial silk; 26 barrels and 40 drums lubricating oil; 214 cases mineral oil; 195 drums oil; 60 drums colza oil; 40 cases glass bottles; 107 cases provisions; 48 casks sulphate alumina; 285 drums disinfecting fluid; 101 drums magnesium chloride; 6 drums and 34 casks zinc chloride; 4 casks and 503 bags sulphur; 10 casks ghitina; 30 casks rosin; 60 bags glenber salt; 100 drums creasote; 96 kegs bichromate of soda; 100 drums caustic soda; 213 drums bleaching powder; 90 drums, 33casks and 50 bags soda ash; 75 cases wine; 20 cases gin; 460 cases beer; 372 cases, 1 cask and 2 hogshead whisky; 342 casks china clay; 1,168 kegs, 20 cases and 20 casks paint and colour; 272 bales, 20 cases, 15 trusses and 32 rolls paper; 538 bales old news-paper; 45 barrels, 499 cases, 42 bundles and 1,970 boxes soap; 21 casks and 223 barrels tallow.

S. S. Iyo Maru from Yokohama and Kobe, Agents N. Y. Kaisha, 14 cases and 66 bales cotton goods; 9 cases silk goods; 8 cases raw silk; 48 cases cotton yarn; 58 cases silk yarn; 1 case linen goods; 100 bales hemp; 90 cases glass chimney; 15 cases glass globes; 11 cases glass beal; 322 cases glass bottles; 184 cases glass bangles; 384 cases and 12 packages gum benjamine; 4 baskets gambier; 200 bags arrecanuts; 998 casks cement; 100 cases caseia; 50 casks refined camphor; 3 cases idoform; 2 cases peppermint crystal; 2 cases and 1 bale paper; 250 bags beans; 100 bundles copper sheets; 30 boxes and 6 tubs munsel; 148 bags sago flour; 20 bags tapioca; 159 cases, 306 chests and 25 packages tea; 55 bags sugar candy; 420 bags refined sugar; 2 cases aniseed oil; 703 bags rice; 1,972 bundles rattans; 2,694 pieces planks; 180 bundles sandal wood; 2 packages cardamom seed; 356 bundles dry ginger; 2 cases mace; 1 case cinnamon; 34 bags pepper; 3,176 bags betelnuts; 34 bags nutmegs; 351 cases biscuits.

S. S. Nurani from Calcutta, Agents Turner Morrison and Co., 5,720 tons coal.

It is reported from Sukkur that owing to the falling off of traffic the North Western Railway is effecting economy locally by reducing the active staff and by discontinuing the running of certain trains.

Weak and delicate children are given a new lease of life by using Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Delicious tasting easily taken, flesh producing and strength promoting. B-1

HEALTH IN INDIA

The danger of contracting infectious diseases, malaria, lung trouble, consumption and serious constitutional disorders is far greater when the disease resisting powers of the body have been impaired by a period of neglected ill-health. SCOTT'S Emulsion restores health, when ordinary cod liver oil and imitation emulsions fail, because the perfected SCOTT process alone ensures the necessary quality and easy digestibility of each drop of oil taken.

SCOTT'S Emulsion

A BIG MAN ALWAYS LOOKS SMALL

after he has been taken in to buy a substitute for SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, which has never been known to disappoint victims of malaria and other fevers. One of its enthusiasts writes, "It saved the lives of two patients seriously ill with malarial fever and had been given up by the Doctors as hopeless cases." Of all Chemists and Stores.

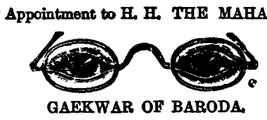
MADON SONS & CO., BOMBAY.

You make your bill no less
By fileing it away,
Nor mitigate your cough
By coughing all the day.
On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA the popular cure for cough and cold. It touches the tickle, and every dose of it tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates. See the trade-mark of a monkey before buying to avoid disappointment. Of all chemists, and at

MADON SONS & Co.,

(THE ORIGINAL MADON'S).
Crawford Market, BOMBAY.
Phone No. 706.

By Appointment to H. H. THE MAHARAJA



GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. Telegraph Office, 7, (379) *Hornby Road*
BOMBAY

SERVICES OF A RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON FREE.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

Has 25 Years' Practical Experience in sight-testing retinoscopically, and holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia; Sir J. L. Jenkins (Chief Justice of Bengal); The Hon'ble Justices of the High Court; Members of the Legal and Medical Profession, and other high personages (one of which we append below.):—

Gowalia Tank Road,
Bombay, 17th November, 1905.

Mr. Phiroze M. Dastoor has on various occasions, examined my eyes with the Ophthalmoscope, and supplied me with glasses for the correction of mixed astigmatism; they suit me so well that I find great comfort in using them, and I have much pleasure in testifying to his skill and ability.

(Sd.) T. PETERS, M.B.,
Lt.-Colonel, I.M.S.

Prices: Extremely Moderate,
Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction."
FREE ON APPLICATION

EDWARD CARLYLE & Co.,

IMPORT, EXPORT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

Supply:—

OILMANSTORES,
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
HARDWARE,
FURNITURE,
CEMENT,
ETC. ETC.

FREE Stores Price List. ON REQUEST.

Perhaps you have some special engagement, have a headache and afraid to go. You neddn't be. Stearns' Headache Cure makes the going possible. C-1

Ball Bearings Give Greater Speed and Stability to the

L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter

(Ball Bearing, Long Wearing)

Because of ball bearing typebars, the keys respond as readily as perfect piano keys. The capital shift works with equal ease—no lifting of a heavy carriage but simply shifting the light typebar segment, thus insuring absolute accuracy.

No fingers can move too fast for this machine—*there isn't one delaying movement from "Salutation" to "Signature."* Instead of expensive and awkward attachments, all change controls are connected with keyboard—including shift key, shift lock, space bar, back spacer, ribbon key.

Another advantage—this machine is complete in itself for all kinds of work: tabulating, billing, large envelopes, cards or paper as narrow as a postage stamp.

Write for descriptive Pamphlets to the Sole Agents in India:

W. K. WADDELL & Co.,
237, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

WHAT CAN I DO FOR MY HAIRS.

That's the all important question to every one. Is your hair getting thin? Is it getting grey? Is it getting brash, coarse and harsh to comb or dress? Does dandruff trouble you? All these troubles will be at an end by using a bottle of

KAMINIA OIL.

It is composed of excellent medical drugs, is delightful to use and is the very essence of refinement. For beautifying and increasing the growth of hair, to prevent it falling off, to restore its natural colour, nothing equals **KAMINIA OIL.**

It is also effective in removing neuralgia, headache and weak sight. Added to all these it possesses a beautiful fragrant smell. Hundreds of testimonials from numerous friends and patrons who are unanimous in praising the good effects of this oil prove the truth of our assertions. We can only say, give it an honest trial, and you will find cause to be thankful and satisfied.

Price per Bot. Re. 1, V.P. As. 4 Extra. 3 Bots. Rs. 2-10, V.P. charges As. 7. Extra.

N.B.—SAMPLE FREE on receipt of half-anna Postage Stamp from the

Sole Agents:

THE ANGLO INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,
Juma Musjid, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Palace of Varieties special benefit performance in aid of Military Naval Fund at the Racquet Court, Colaba Gymnasium, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

Bombay Races: First Day: 1st Race starts at 3-45 p.m.

Bombay Municipal Standing Committee Meeting.

Bombay Gymkhana Cricket Match.

THURSDAY, FEB. 11.

Variety Entertainment in aid of War Fund, G. I. P. Mechanics' Institute, Byculla, 6-30 p.m.

Bombay Gymkhana Lawn Tennis: Marryat Cup and Gymkhana Championships (Singles.)

Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting.

Parsi Writers' Association, Lecture on "A Bird's-eye View of the History of Classical Gujerati Literature," by Mr. S. S. Mehta, Bai Bhicaiji Bengali School, Fort.

Performance in aid of Women's Branch of Presidency War Relief Fund, Victoria Theatre, Grant Road 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, FEB. 12.

Bombay Dog Show, Marine Lines Maidan.

American Marathi Mission Anniversary Musical Praise Service, Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada; 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, FEB. 13.

Bombay Gymkhana Cricket Match.

Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association ordinary general meeting, Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, 3 p.m.

SUNDAY, FEB. 14.

Bombay Gymkhana Cricket Match.

DAILY.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition. 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 and 10 p. m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8, 8-45 to 10-15, and 10-30 to 11-45.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8. 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Palladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

Aderjee Jeevanjee, retired Deputy Collector and Magistrate, aged 84 at Nahanpura, Surat.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders By Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A. D. C., Commanding.

Feb. 10.

1. Parades for the week ending February 13th:—
Thursday evening 5-30 p.m. parade at Fort Riding School for non-efficients. Dress. Mufti.
Friday 12th, Signalling Class at Santa Cruz Riding School 7-15 a.m. Dress, Mufti.
Recruits.—All Recruits except those residing in Salsette will parade daily at the Fort Riding School at 7-15 a.m.
2. The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for Class Firing this week end. Train leaves Church Gate Station Saturday afternoon 3-7 p.m. Sunday morning 7-5 a.m.
3. Leave.—The undermentioned N. C. Officer is granted leave out of Bombay:—
Squadron Sergt.-Major E. C. Annesley from 10th to 28th February inclusive.
4. Annual Camp.—It is notified for information that the Camp of Training will be held from 6th to 22nd March, during which time every member will be required to attend daily.

(Sd.) A. E. BAIRD, Lieut.,
Act. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Commanding,

Feb. 10.

55. Promotion and Appointment.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotion and appointment in "G" Coy. with effect from 3rd February 1915:—
No. 7326 Corpl. H. W. Kilby, is promoted Sergeant.
No. 7473 Vol. A. Briggs, is appointed Lce-Corporal.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

INDIAN GUILD OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

In connection with the Indian Guild of Science Dr. L. L. Joshi, M.D., will deliver a public lecture on "The Milk Supply of Indian Cities" on Monday the 15th instant, at 6-15 p.m., (S.T.), at the St. Xavier's College. The Rev. Father Assmuth, S.J. will preside.

MAD DOG NUISANCE AT BANDRA.

Miss Ross Catherine a school-girl, daughter of Mr. Lawrence Bourges of Bandra, was last month bitten by a mad dog while going to School. She was taken by her parents to Kasauli for treatment, but on her return home from the Pasteur Institute she succumbed to hydrophobia. Much sympathy is felt for the parents.

COAL CONTRACTOR ROBBED.

Bhow Bapu, a coal contractor, residing on the second floor of a house in Surat Street, reports to the police the theft of currency notes for Rs. 7,000 and sovereigns of the value of Rs. 1,995 from a safe. He had kept there other notes for Rs. 31,000 and ornaments worth Rs. 20,000 but these were not touched. He had not seen the missing bundle since August last.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

An ordinary meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. G. W. Hatch presiding.

The Board considered, among others, an application from Mr. R. P. Masani, Hon. Secretary, Parsi Girls' Association, for the lease of plot No. 19, scheme 2, Princess Street Estate to build a school on.

The Board accepted the application.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Open air sports for poor depressed class boys and girls took place at Parbhadevi, Elphinstone Road, under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, on Sunday, when nearly 60 boys and girls took part in games. Prizes to the winners were distributed by Mr. A. V. Thakkar, of the Servants of India Society. Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, head-master of the New English School, and Mr. C. B. Lalays supervised the arrangements.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

The total number of deaths reported in Bombay on Monday was 58, as compared with 109 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 88 of 1913. There were two attacks of small-pox and one attack and one death from plague reported during the day, but there were no cholera cases. The single plague attack was reported from Bhuleshwar. The total number of rats caugth was 2231, of which 3 were found to be plague-stricken. These latter had been caught one each in Girgaum, Khara Talao, and Dongri respectively.

DEATH OF RAO SAHEB N. M. VAKHARKAR.

The death is reported from heart failure of Rao Sahib Nanabahi Moroba Vakharkar, a Shetya of the Daiwadnya community, at his residence in Bombay at the age of 87. The deceased served the Government for nearly 42 years. He was the head clerk of the Income Tax Collector's Office and retired on pension. He also rendered Yeoman service during the plague operations in the City, for which he was awarded the Rao Sahibship. He leaves behind him his widow, a son, grandsons and a large circle of relations and friends.

AMERICAN MISSION ANNIVERSARY.

The 102nd anniversary of the American Marathi Mission will be celebrated with a Musical Praise Service, the same as that used at the Centenary Celebration in 1913, in English, with some Marathi songs, which will be given by a chorus of 80 voices, with instrumental accompaniment, in the Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada, on Friday next at 6-30 p.m. In connection with the anniversary a Reunion Day for former pupils and teachers of the American Mission High School, Byculla, will be held on Friday next with sports from 8-30 to 10-30 a.m., and a social from 3 to 5 p.m.

NOVEL BOMBAY ATTRACTION.

HOCKEY ON SKATES AT THE RINK.

The Elysium Skating Rink management are providing an interesting form of amusement for the Bombay public in the way of a Hockey Tournament on Skates. This form of exercise and amusement is not unfamiliar at some of the large Rinks at Home, where it finds plenty of support, and in view of the large number of enthusiastic skaters in Bombay the tournament should be a success. We understand that a practice match last week provided considerable excitement, and the players shewed complete knowledge of the game.

For the tournament each team is to consist of six players and any sportsman can form a team amongst friends, provided the same members play for the same team throughout the tournament. Local Clubs and Gymkhanas are invited to compete and a large number of entries is expected from privately got-up teams. Special facilities will be given to all competing teams to practise at the Rink during certain hours of the day. Silver Cups will be presented to each member of the winning team, and a suitable prize for the runners up.

It has also been arranged that the winners of the tournament shall play against a team of 6 of the best lady players, and the latter have already begun to shew that they are no new exponents of the game.

The tournament will commence on Monday the 22nd inst., and there will be a game every evening, commencing at 6-45 p.m. (the usual general skating taking place before and after each game). Entries should be sent in not later than Wednesday the 17th inst. accompanied by a fee of Rs. 5 for each team. The drawing will take place at the Rink at 7 p.m. on Saturday the 20th instant, when representatives of each team are invited to be present.

On Tuesday next there will be a Grand Fancy dress farnival when handsome prizes, which are on view at the Rink, will be given away to successful competitors. Full particulars may be obtained from the advertisement columns, and the public are requested to book early to secure good seats.

MR. AND MRS. GANDHI AT POONA.

A WARM WELCOME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 8.

A large crowd of citizens of Poona City and Cantonment assembled at the Poona railway station this morning to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi who arrived from Bombay. The station was decorated with flags and buntings and arrangements were made for presenting them with "pan supari" on behalf of Poona City. After presentation of "pan supari," Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi with Mr. Devadhar and Mr. Paranipe, Chief Officer of the Municipality, drove in a carriage provided by Sirdar Nowroji Pudumji to the Servants of India Society's Home. On the way they were presented with "pan supari" at several places. It is understood that after a week's stay here they propose to go to Bolpur, where their sons are studying in Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore's school.

ASSISTANT BISHOP IN CHARGE OF TINNEVELLY AND MADURA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 9.

The Bishop of Madras is desirous of continuing the appointment of the Assistant Bishop in charge of Tinnevelly and Madura now vacant by the death of Dr. Williams. The nomination of such an Assistant Bishop will be shortly made.

DARJEELING TO CALCUTTA PIGEON RACE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

Particulars are published of a race which the Calcutta Racing Pigeon Society held on Sunday which beats the Calcutta record for lengths. The birds which were Calcutta bred were liberated at Kurseong in extremely cold weather, snow having fallen in Darjeeling on the previous day, but no less than five of them reached Calcutta safely.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, the Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Superintendent Cauty charged Gustadji Jamshedji Contractor with criminal breach of trust in respect of shares of the value of Rs. 5,000, and cheating Jamshedji E. Saklatwala in respect of hundis for Rs. 25,000. Mr. Kanga, solicitor, and Mr. B. J. Dhondi appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Weldon, barrister, instructed by Mr. Chothia, solicitor, with Mr. K. F. Nariman, defended the accused.

The facts of the case have already been reported.

The Magistrate, after hearing the evidence, discharged the accused on the charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of shares, and framed a charge of cheating in respect of hundis.

The complainant, cross-examined, said he did not start the Lotus Company. His son was a partner in the Lotus Industrial Works and he (witness) was only a lessor of the land to the works. Witness had purchased the land some years ago. The Company was started for dyeing, bleaching etc., but nothing was done with the exception of passing plans for the factory. The Company was not got up because there was to be a land acquisition case. This case was notified some six or eight months after. He did not put up the accused to file a suit against his (witness') son and one Sadanand. His land was leased to the Company for Rs. 250 a month. Sadanand paid one rent. One rent was paid by witness on behalf of his son and the other was debited to the accused's account. That was all that witness was paid by way of rent. Sadanand did challenge his lease as a fraud. Witness knew that the Barwani State had taken possession of the accused's factory and auctioned it. He remembered the suit filed against him by Sadanand, who was a partner in the Lotus Industrial Company. He held a general power of attorney on behalf of the accused, which was sent to him in 1904. Thereafter he had very few monetary dealings with the accused. His brother Rustomji's widow did not file a suit against witness, who, however, filed one against her. He (witness) did not remember her charging him with fraud or misappropriation of Rustomji's money. He had financial troubles in 1912 and 1913. He had large estates and mortgaged loans to pay and recover. Financing worried him but he was not in financial difficulties, nor was he on the verge of insolvency. He did not go with his books of account to have his schedule prepared. The accused handed him Rs. 16,000 obtained from the National Financing Company, which amount witness put in Messrs. Grimdlay and Company. The accused lent him Rs. 7,000 out of that amount and witness used it.

Further hearing was adjourned.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, the Second Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case, in which Inspector E. E. Merris of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Raje Mahomed Azemtullakhan with cheating Musaji Kaderbhoy, a Borah, in respect of Rs. 1,100. Messrs. N. N. Saher and B. S. Pandit, barristers, defended the accused.

The facts of the case, as alleged by the prosecution, have already been reported.

It was alleged that about seven years ago Musaji gave evidence in a High Court suit heard by Mr. Justice Beaman, who subsequently ordered his prosecution on charges of forgery and perjury. Musaji, however, absconded from Bombay to Rampur before the warrant for his arrest, granted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, could be executed. Whilst at Rampur he was told that the accused Azemtullakhan had influence with high officials in Bombay and that if he came down to Bombay Azemtullakhan could get him acquitted. On this pretext, it was further alleged the accused cheated him out of Rs. 1,100. Musaji returned to Bombay after a lapse of seven years, when he was arrested on the charges of forgery and perjury, and was tried at the current Criminal Sessions of the High Court and sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

Musaji, cross-examined, admitted the conviction, but denied having pleaded guilty to the charges.

Mr. Morris said it was perfectly well known that Musaji had been convicted, and that looking to the fact that he was not the first to move in this case, his cross-examination was cruel.

Continuing, Musaji said he left for Rampur after Mr. Justice Beaman had ordered his prosecution, but he then did not know that the prosecution had been sanctioned. He got employment at Rampur, from where he occasionally came down to Bombay. He heard of the sanction for the first time in January, 1914. He did not know that he could not be extradited from Rampur. He sought the advice of several persons, and was advised that Azemtullakhan knew many people and could help him. He, thereupon, agreed to come down to Bombay. He did not want the accused to get an undertaking from any barrister that he should be released on bail. That was not the cause of the trouble. The accused demanded Rs. 100 to complete the sum of Rs. 1,200 arranged to be paid but witness had no money.

The case was adjourned.

GOLDSMITH ROBBED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector FitzGerald charged Moti Lal, a Bhampta by caste, with the theft of a tin box, containing four gold bangles and some pearls and rubies, collectively valued at Rs. 155, belonging to Gopal Shivram, a goldsmith of Hanuman Lane.

About 7 a.m. on Monday the complainant, leaving his box in the front of his shop, went inside, and on his return the box was missing. Subsequently Police Havaldar No. 24 arrested the accused on suspicion, as the latter was going along Girgaum Back Road. On being searched, the box was found in the possession of the accused, and on a statement made by him, the complainant was traced, who identified the property as his.

The accused pleaded guilty and admitted two previous convictions. He was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

ERECTION OF GRAIN ELEVATORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 8.

A press communiqué says:—The Punjab Government has decided that in order to encourage the erection of grain-elevators by private enterprise the Government will grant suitable sites adjacant to railway stations in colony-towns, free of cost, but subject to payment of land revenue on condition that the site is used only for the construction of an elevator. Persons desirous of obtaining sites on these terms should apply to the colonisation officers concerned.

With a view to acquainting the village school teachers in Baroda who have been undergoing training in pedagogy in the Training College, with the rural problems, so that when they return to their villages they may be of greater service to the community, Dr. Pandya, the Principal, has organised a series of twelve lectures by persons who have made a special study of the subjects pertaining thereto. The first lecture of the series was delivered by Dr. Mehetа. The lectures will be published afterwards in a book-form.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

DIRECTORS' SAFE POLICY APPROVED.

PROFITS CARRIED FORWARD.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., was held yesterday evening at the registered office of the Bank, Gresham Building, the Chairman, Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, presiding over a large attendance of shareholders.

The sixth Report of the Board of Directors stated:—

Your Directors beg to submit the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Bank for the year 1914. The net profits for the year including Rs. 10,025-10-7 brought forward amount to Rs. 70,363-11-5

The Directors have decided after careful consideration to dispose of the amount as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
To transfer to Preliminary Expenses	5,998	0	0
To place to Investment and Contingency Reserve Fund	40,000	0	0
To carry forward	24,365	11	5
Total Rs.	70,363	11	5

The dislocation of trade and the disturbed credit conditions of 1913 showed good signs of recovery in the middle of the year 1914, when, unfortunately, the greatest war in the history of the world broke out with its disturbing consequences and disarranged the financial and other markets of the world. Its worst effects were evident in the curtailment of credit and the general dislocation of trade, and the tendency of Investors seemed to be directed towards hoarding gold and sovereigns and in withdrawal of floating Capital from the market. Although the war crisis has not much affected our running business it has not permitted our progress to be further developed and has slightly reduced our profits, in consequence of it being thought prudent to keep large cash balances in hand to meet unforeseen demands.

Two of the Directors Mr. Moolji Haridas and Mr. Jamsetji Hormasji Chothia retire under Article No. 65 of Association of the Company but are eligible for re-election.

You will be requested to appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

A SAFE AND SOUND POLICY.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, in proposing the adoption of the report and balance sheet said:—On this occasion I do not think it is necessary for me to detain you by very many words. The report shows the position in which the Bank stands, the profit it has made, the business it has transacted, and the reasons why we have thought it desirable to follow out a safe and sound policy in a time when the financial markets are so disturbed. I am perfectly certain the shareholders will realise the soundness of our policy in not trying to push business during the last half year. We could have done so, but we thought it very desirable, in view of what might take place, to be in a position to meet any contingency that might arise. That is one of the lessons we learnt in the crisis of the previous year.

The report points out to you the amount of profit we have made, and I think here also the shareholders will agree that the Board of Directors were following a perfectly good and sound policy in carrying forward the profits to next year. It is very desirable for a young bank like ours, a bank which has not a very large capital to husband all its resources, and to strengthen its position as time goes on. I am perfectly certain that although you do not get a dividend this year you will get a good one in subsequent years. That may be very cold consolation, but still it is consolation (applause).

Mr. F. M. Chinoy, in seconding said:—After the very careful statement of our worthy Chairman Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, it is hardly necessary for me to say anything more, but I echo the sentiment and the hope that this Swadeshi enterprise, which has observed and fulfilled the best traditions of the mercantile community, will thrive and prosper. As a shareholder, of course, I do not like not getting a dividend, but I must admit that we must strengthen our position rather than pay a dividend. I entirely agree with the Chairman in his views, and have much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

The resolution was then put and carried.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Mr. Boyce moved that Mr. Moolji Haridas be re-elected a Director, and the resolution having been seconded by Mr. Umrigar was carried.

Mr. F. A. Mody moved, and Mr. H. E. Bamji seconded, and it was resolved that Mr. Jamsetji Hormasji Chothia be re-elected a Director.

Mr. M. A. J. Noble moved: That Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., be appointed Auditors for weekly audits in addition to half-yearly audits, at a remuneration of Rs. 1,200 yearly, and that Khan Bahadur J. A. Dalal be appointed Auditor for monthly audits in addition to half-yearly audits at a remuneration of Rs. 450 yearly.

Dr. Sethna seconded this resolution, which was carried.

VOTES OF THANKS.

Mr. J. J. Guzdar proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman and all the Directors for the able manner in which they had conducted the affairs of the Bank during the year. It was hardly necessary, he said, for him to trouble them with details of what Sir Pherozeshah had done for the Bank, or the benefits which had accrued to it through his medium. He could say, however, that whatever Sir Pherozeshah took up, in any walk of life, his master mind and strong personality, made the results achieved absolutely and completely successful. What better evidence could he give of his success than this one bank. With the assistance of his fellow directors Sir Pherozeshah had seen the Bank safely and successfully pass through the banking crisis of 1913 and the war crisis of 1914. For all the Chairman had done they were deeply indebted to him, for he had proved himself the most valuable asset of the Bank (hear, hear.)

As for the Board of Directors let him assure them that in very extraordinary times they had worked with a wholehearted purpose, with great integrity and probity, and with a zeal which must appeal to them all. The best part of it was that they had worked without any show or ostentation, and for all they had done the shareholders were indebted to them.

Speaking of the manager of the Bank, Mr. Boyce said Mr. Pochkhanawala had played his part and displayed a great amount of energy and tact. Tact was very essential in a business man, and more particularly in the manager of a Bank, and Mr. Pochkhanawala had proved that he was an adept. In the present troublous times he had taken what they might call an entrenched position, and had defended and strengthened the Bank, but they knew that when he saw the opportunity he would come out with flying colours and produce glorious results for the Bank (applause).

SHAREHOLDERS' APPROBATION.

Mr. H. E. Bamji, seconding, said he wished to re-echo very heartily the sense of approbation with which the shareholders desired to recognise the eminently unselfish services their Chairman had given to the Bank. They hoped that "the prestige of his fame and the glamour of his name" would continue to be effective in attracting the support of the public. As regarded the other Directors they deserved praise for the way in which they had given their time for the good of the Bank. Although, with others, he must express a sense of disappointment at not receiving a dividend, they must hope that the worst phases of the war would soon be over, and that a series of uninterrupted dividends would be the portion of the shareholders. When public confidence fully returned he was sure that the affairs of the Bank would be conducted in such a way as not only to bring the shareholders increased profits, but also redound to the credit of Swadeshi enterprise. Referring to the manager, he said Mr. Pochkhanawala had been through the fiery ordeal of a very trying experience, and had now been lengthened, broadened, squared out and tested in every way, and he (the speaker) trusted that all this would be for the future good of this Bank. The speculations of a wild-cat character which characterised Swadeshi banking enterprise for the last year or two had, he thought, been thrown overboard for all time, and at any rate so far as their Bank was concerned the ideas that would actuate it would be scrupulous honesty, fair dealing, and a liberal way of treating both customers and and depositors. As long as this Bank was inspired by these ideals it would always prosper.

The vote having been put and carried, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta briefly acknowledged the compliment. He observed that he was not supposed to be a business man, but they had a number of keen business men on the Board, and he thought the shareholders were not aware how much the Bank owed to the vigilant and painstaking manner in which they watched the interests of the Bank.

Mr. Pochkhanawala also replied, observing that he had done nothing but his duty, and expressing the hope that when better times came the Bank would be able to show better results.

POLITICAL CASES IN INDIA.

THE "PROTECTED PRINCES."

Sir Mr. Bhownaggree writes to the "Manchester Guardian" of Jan. 12, to say that he has read with pleasure their recent article supporting the proposal of the late Sir David Wedderburn for the establishment of a tribunal to investigate the cases known in India as "Political" cases—in which the interests of ruling chiefs are affected.

Having had considerable experience (both in India and in London) of the procedure followed in cases of this class, I venture to express my agreement as to the pressing need for such a tribunal, especially in those cases in which the British Government is itself one of the parties in the dispute.

The term "political" is used because the decision in these cases rests with the British Government as the paramount Power, and because no court exists, nor could one be constituted, capable of passing a judicial decree. The cases must continue to be dealt with as "political" cases. What is wanted is an improvement in the procedure, which does not command public approval, being based on secret inquiry and confidential reports. What is now recommended by Sir William Wedderburn, in reviving his brother's proposal, is that the tribunal should be purely advisory, its functions being to ascertain the facts of the case by public inquiry and advise his Majesty's Government as to the terms of a just decision.

The matter is one of much delicacy, and the course to be pursued would have to be settled by the Government in consultation with the Indian princes. Probably the most acceptable form would be a court of arbitration, half the members of the tribunal being nominated by the Government and half by the ruling chiefs.

VITAL PEACE CONDITION.

GERMAN RECOGNITION OF OLD TREATIES

Delegates of the belligerent Powers to the International Peace Bureau recently met those of neutral countries in Berne, says the Temps," to discuss the situation. The representatives of the Triple Entente and Belgium began by laying down the principle that the only possible basis for peace negotiations would be the recognition of treaties existing before the war, and of the international guarantees. The German and Austrian delegates not being able to agree to this point of view, the conference adjourned sine die.

"If the German and Austrian representatives admitted," remarks the "Temps," "that the violation of Belgian neutrality was a flagrant breach of international rights they could not fail to endorse the Triple Entente's proposition; and if they regarded this violation as justifiable, they could hardly remain members of the permanent Peace Bureau; but, so far as we know, they have not announced their resignation."

SPORTING NEWS.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

LADIES' DOUBLES FINAL.

A large number were out to see the final of the Ladies' Doubles handicap, yesterday when after quite an interesting match the result was as generally anticipated.

Results:—

Mrs. England and Mrs. Reynolds, minus 15, beat Mrs. Trevor Robinson and Mrs. Cocke, plus 2/6; 6-4, 6-3.

FIRST ROUND.

Mrs. England and Mrs. Reynolds, minus 15, bye; Mrs. Anstey and Mrs. Hunt, Scr., beat Mrs. Blunt and Mrs. Nelson, Scr., 8-6, 9-7; Mrs. Trevor Robinson and Mrs. Cocke, plus 2/6, beat Mrs. Holmes and Miss Kiddle, plus 3/6, 6-4, 6-3; Mrs. Laidlaw and Mrs. W. Reid, plus 3/6, bye.

SEMI-FINAL.

Mrs. England and Mrs. Reynolds beat Mrs. Anstey and Mrs. Hunt, 1-6, 6-2, 7-5; Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Cocke beat Mrs. Laidlaw and Mrs. Reid, 6-2, 3-6, 6-0.

FINAL.

Mrs. England and Mrs. Reynolds beat Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Cocke, 6-4, 6-3.

The following in the draw for the Marryat Cup:—

Capt. B. S. Ward; Capt. J. A. Yates.
Mr. M. F. Nicholson; Mr. T. A. Kemble.
Mr. M. N. Hogg; Mr. C. J. Sisson.
Mr. E. J. Bunbury; Mr. H. G. Cocke.
Mr. H. W. Kilby; Mr. F. F. Portlock.
Major E. E. Preston; Mr. G. G. Fletcher.
Mr. R. D. England; Mr. L. S. Bartlett.
Mr. S. Calvocoresis; Mr. H. L. Simms.

First round to be concluded by the 15th inst.

FIGHTING ON SKI.

THE WAR IN THE VOSGES.

The "Matin" publishes an interesting dispatch from a correspondent in Alsace, describing the recent French advance in the direction of Orbey. On January 3, in snowy weather, the French guns east of St. Dié opened a heavy fire. The Germans, expecting an attack on their railhead at Ste. Marie-aux-Mines, fell back on to that town. But the French delivered their attack through the Col du Bonhomme, a few miles further south.

This pass was strongly held by a small force of Germans, who had mounted machine-guns along the road and were occupying the little Coutoms Station. Owing to the winding nature of the track, a narrow path bordered by great granite boulders, the effective range of the machine-guns did not exceed 750 yards. After advancing to within this distance the French attacking column divided. While part of the force opened fire on the Customs block-house, a company of Chasseurs Alpins, on ski, was sent up the slopes to take the defenders in rear. Clearly outlined against the snow a number of them were picked off from the blockhouse. Soon, however, the French had cleared the danger zone, and debouched on the German flank. Opening fire at 250 yards they drove off the Germans from their positions and charged down upon the blockhouse. Although only five or six Germans remained inside each of their shots told, and it was only after a final desperate rush that the French reached the door. Before it could be battered down, a lieutenant and a sergeant were killed. The Germans inside were bayoneted and shortly afterwards the French force was descending the pass on the German side of the frontier.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY

LENGTHENING THE WAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Bhusan Chunder, trading as Banerjee and Co., Pollock Street, was charged with having traded in glass bangles with Austria. Mr. S. C. Mitter for the defence, said that it was possible that the accused was not aware of the seriousness of his action.

Magistrate:—The point is the remitting of £800 into an enemy country and thereby lengthening the war to a certain extent.

Mr. Mitter:—Whether his motive was that by supplying the money the war would be prolonged is of course open to doubt.

Magistrate:—The motive is to get goods as cheaply as possible to make a profit out here. Sending money to the enemy country which is practicaly on its knees is where the offence comes in.

The case was postponed for judgment.

GUNNER'S ESCAPADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 9.

Before Mr. C. V. Kumaraswamy Sastri, Sessions Judge, one Walker a gunner in the R. F. A. stationed at Paanamallee was charged with the offence of house-breaking and mischief by fire and theft. The accused when brought before the court a few days ago while pleading guilty to the charges stated, that his mind was deranged at the time of committing the offences. He was accordingly remanded for medical observation and yesterday morning Captain P. Heffernan I. M. S., Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, deposed that in his opinion the prisoner was sane at present.

The jury after a brief consultation brought in an unanimous verdict of guilty and his Lordship sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. NAZAR ABDULLA DHARAMSEY has contracted to sell to our client the hereditaments and premises described in the schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claims against or upon the said premises either by way of inheritance, will, gift, lease, lien, mortage trust or otherwise howsoever should make the same known to the undersigned at their office at No. 90, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise they will be precluded from making the same, and the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, which shall then be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land admeasuring 213 5/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2220 with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under Ward B No. 2047 and Street Nos. 305-19 all which premises are situate at and on the South side of Musjid Bunder Road in the City and Registration District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the house of Abdool Rahimon bin Abdodin on or towards the West by the house of Esoob Sooliman on or towards the North by the said Musjid Bunder Road and on or towards the South by a Halalkhore Passage and are in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 9th day of February, 1915.

PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, February, 10, 1915.

THE PRESS AND THE WAR.

In spite of the stirring times in which we have now been living for the last seven months, the press has been remarkably void of those thrills which usually accompany journalism in time of war and which the newspaper reading public in England consider as their right in return for the half-penny that most of them pay for a paper. The public have been sadly disappointed. In the early days of August every one was on the *qui vive* for news and each succeeding telegram was read with natural avidity. The man in the street expected momentous announcements of great struggles on land and spectacular battles at sea. And at first he was not disappointed. But after the exciting period of the attempted dash to Paris and the succeeding retreat the war news became more and more tedious. Apart from "the left wing has advanced" or "the French forces are now in touch with the,—(obliterated by censor) army, corps at,—(obliterated by censor), the man in the street has had little which he either desired or understood. A paternal Government, amiably personified in the most extraordinary censorship ever devised to confuse mankind, decided that patriotic enthusiasm was best fed on half rations, with the natural result that by now the censorship in England, perhaps, excites more ridicule than any that went before it. It is interesting to read sometimes reproduced in the columns of the Home papers, letters written from the trenches to relatives at home. With an awesome sense of responsibility the censor obliterates the man's name, regiment, and address. All this is done with the worthy object of preventing information as to the distribution of the troops from reaching the enemy. Of course, no one for one moment doubts that the Berlin General Staff knows infinitely more than the British public; it is the natural result of having an enterprising censorship. But there have been other directions in which the censorship might have exerted, if not its power, at least its influence. A correspondent in the "Spectator" writes complaining of the many entirely vulgar insults which have been hurled at the Kaiser and the Crown Prince by many journals. He enquires whether it is possible that the Prussian Heir Apparent, a member of one of the richest families in Europe, would walk off with gold plate and statuary filched from a French chateau. He reminds us that the Crown Prince is surrounded by Germans of the highest rank, honour and tradition, and asks whether they with all their caste pride would tolerate such brigandage even at the hands of their future Sovereign. The only reply is the obvious one. There has undoubtedly been too much vulgar rancour in a certain section of the British press,—we do not want to copy the example of the German newspapers,—and the grand old motto,—*facta non verba*,—has been overlooked in some quarters. A modern press is supposed, for better or worse, to educate public opinion but not to demoralise it. When the journals merely stir up hate, they sink to the level of the now notorious bard of Munich. The "code of honour" which obtains in many western countries insists that two duellists should salute each other before closing, and that the victor should salute the vanquished. Such is the etiquette of war. We are not at war with the Crown Prince. It is much better to leave out personalities, and there are more interesting items of news from the Front than the alleged filching of spoons from a chateau by a Crown Prince. Satirical comments on the distribution of Iron Crosses and the Kaiser's much exploited appeals to God, were amusing at first but they are beginning to pall. Neutral countries get to hear sooner or later of all that transpires and moderation on one side will always receive from them greater honour than any vehement rhetorical accusations. In this respect, there has been in some quarters, at least, considerable room for criticism.

But the press has served a noble purpose on another side. Judging the pulse of the nation, they have laid aside, as the nation did, their old war cries and party factions, which but a few months ago were their very life and soul. They have united as a common element, and in their unity have stood for the noblest ideals of self-sacrifice and devotion to duty; they have given practical evidence of their patriotic philanthropy and have as a whole helped to rally their readers to the flag. When the last echoes of the conflict have died away, and we have returned to our old ways, and taken up anew the tangled threads of our former lives, let us hope that in common with all our institutions, the press will be expurgated of some of its old venom and war cries, that radical and reactionary will go back some of the way towards the noble ideals of

"When none were for the Party
And all were for the State."

MILESTONES IN GUJARATI LITERATURE.

Mr. Krishnalal M. Jhaveri has conferred a benefit, both on his country and on European students of Indian vernaculars, by presenting in an English garb, a very interesting account of the growth of Gujarati literature from its early commencement down to the middle of the last ceutury. It seems it was his original idea to bring the narrative down to the present day, but, as he says, "the subject grew upon him" and he had to stop short at a period when there was a parting of the ways between the classical and modern schools of poetry. He has, however, offered the solatium that at no distant date, he will present us with a sequel to the present volume.

The book opens with a short account of the nature and origin of the Gujarati language and the formation of its characters. This is followed by a succinct account of the early state of literature during the Hindu and Mussalman period from 746 A.D. to the end of the fourteenth century. Mr. Jhaveri points out how early Jain literature had much to do with the evolution of Gujarati literature. But he enters upon firmer ground when he comes to the fifteenth century. It was then that the province of Gujarat was beginning to feel the effects of the great wave of Bhakti that had spread far and wide in the provinces of Upper India, Bengal, Central and Southern India. The main tenet of that new cult was the complete absorption of the worshipper with the deity worshipped, be it Rama, Krishna, Hari or Vithal. The worshippers were required to move, live and have their being in the deity, and to have no separate existence of their own. The two "souls divine" that were fired by the flame of this cult were Miran Bai in Mewar and Narsinh Mehta in Kathiawar. The feminine grace with which Miran pours forth the outbursts of her heart, the undaunted determination with which she foregoes the pomp and glory of the world and devotes her life to the service of her Lord at Dwarka, reveal in her poetry that ardour, pathos and passion which are hardly surpassed in the literature of any other land. We wish Mr. Jhaveri had given more copious quotations from her poetry. Narsinh Mehta touches the same chord on the harp of poesy, but with a note more manly, though less fascinating in its character.

The seventeenth century produced several luminaries of greater or lesser magnitude in Gujarati literature. Of these the most prominent are Akho, Premanand and Samal. Akho struck altogether a different keynote when he expatiated on the seamy side of human nature and exposed the demoralising character of the teachings of some of the so-called Dharama Gurus who were poisoning the very vitals of the social organism. If poetry is to be "the breath and finer spirit of all knowledge," if "most of what now passes with us for religion and philosophy is to be replaced by poetry" then Mr. Jhaveri's estimate of Akha is both just and justifiable. But it is on the brow of Premanand that the laurel crown of Gujarati poetry must ungrudgingly be placed. His poetry thrills and quivers with all the sentiments and passions in the human heart. Mr. Jhaveri has given copious extracts from his poems which illustrate the power and beauty of his work. He is the only poet who combines in his poems "splendour, music, passion, breadth of movement and rhythm." Next in chronology comes the great story-teller Samal Bhatt. He strikes out a new path by weaving imaginary stories,—"Padmavati," "Madan Mohana," "Nanda Batrishi,"—without resorting either to scriptures, or Puranas for his heroes or heroines. But it is his miscellaneous Chappas, with a running commentary on the impulses and motives that guide men in their worldy actions, that will remain green in the memory of his countrymen. Samal's views on some of the social problems of the day seem to be far in advance of his age. In his poetry we come across the discussion of such questions as intermarriage, interdining, female education, late marriages, and marriages in accordance with the promptings of the heart rather than the dictates of parental authority. Mr. Jhaveri also deals with a host of minor poets who have left an impress more or less abiding on the literature of the province, but when he deals with that most famous of Gujarati poets, Dayaram, we come to the most entertaining portion of his book. In addition to the striking portrait on the frontispiece the author gives us an excellent word portrait of a poet, the witchcraft of whose poetry has spread far and wide in Gujarat. Mr. Jhaveri concludes by a short narration of the indigenous literature of Kathiawar, immortalised in Duhas handed down from sire to son, "commemorating events which have shed an abiding lustre on the lives of their countrymen and women." One feels as if he were reading poetry in prose when he comes to that portion of this fascinating book where Mr. Jhaveri revels in the "feast of songs" in which the illiterate swamis of Kathiawar are found indulging in the lonely jungle with rain falling in a slight drizzle. Mr. Jhaveri is to be congratulated on a notable literary achievement and we hope at no distant date to review a revised and more amplified edition of his work.

Notes of the Day.

The German Chancellor's Whine.

Apparently one of the fixed rules of German diplomacy and foreign policy is that consistency is a negligible quality, and that the important thing is to let each argument stand on the basis of its immediate opportunity; nor is it necessary, according to German political philosophy to trouble about what your colleagues may be saying. A few weeks ago Admiral von Tirpitz was boasting in the American press that he would open a submarine campaign that would paralyse British commerce and by preventing foodships from reaching Britain starve out her population. Now we have the German Chancellor complaining of British barbarity because England is treating Germany like a besieged fortress "desiring to starve out seventy millions of men, women and children." In 1871 Germany "starved out" a population of two million, and she was justified under the recognised rules of warfare in starving them into submission. The principle remains the same whether it is two million or seventy million. The whole object of a blockade is to prevent supplies from reaching the enemy; the rules of a blockade have been laid down by international agreement, and Great Britain, far from operstepping them, has interpreted them with a mildness that has excited considerable criticism.

The Choking Process.

It is notable that Herr von Bethmann Hollweg concludes with a repetition of the threat of reprisals which will involve injury to neutrals, showing once more that no scruples need be displayed when Germany is inflicting injury on others. But, perhaps, it is more interesting to note the Chancellor's statement in regard to Germany's food supplies. His Excellency says that she has enough food to last her till the harvest "if we practise economy," but he admits that "we should soon have been starved out if Government had not assumed control of the supplies." That is a very significant statement and shows that Germany is beginning to feel the pressure of the "choking" process described by Mr. Churchill the other day. The pressure has only just begun to be felt; it remains to be seen how long the population will be able to bear it. The only way in which Germany can relieve the pressure is by disposing of the British Fleet, which by its silent steady work during the past six months has brought about this result, and this she is not going to do by her threatened submarine campaign.

Greece and Bulgaria.

The situation at Sophia appears both dangerous and anomalous and is of course influenced by the attitude of Athens. It is an astonishing thing that so far-seeing a statesman as M. Venizelos should constantly refuse to come to terms with the Bulgars, and by so doing remain cooped up within the Hellenic frontiers when there are such stirring times abroad. As we have so often pointed out Bulgaria is entitled on both ethnological grounds and by reason of her greater sacrifices at the time of the last Balkan War, to some territorial concessions from the southern neighbour. It should be, but is not, apparent to the Hellenes that a conciliatory attitude towards Sofia would at the present juncture be of more assistance to pan-Hellenism than ever before. Of course in Athens politics are popular, even foreign office politics, and this has grave disadvantages inasmuch as the country's interests are thus suborned to the feuds of the people. Greeks and Bulgars loathe each other, but their differences are not beyond adjustment, and if one or both of them launch a "ballon d'essai," it is more than probable that they could rely upon the sympathetic support of the Allies and the neutrals. Talaat Bey has practically given the Greeks of the Ottoman Empire, notice to quit Turkish territory, and the lot of the Hellenes is intolerable. The Turkish Minister is fortified in his aggression by the friendly attitude of Bulgaria which stands between Greece and the redemption of her children. The spring is near at hand and with it must come new moves in the Balkans. Now is the time for Greece to be conciliatory and should M. Venizelos pursue such a policy with a view to extending the Bulgarian littoral from Dedeagatch further north-west towards Salonica, it would have momentous and far-reaching results.

Turkey and Bulgaria's Action.

Nothing has so enhanced the Turkish folly as the prescience of Bulgarian action. Had there seemed to Enver Pasha the smallest chance of Bulgaria declaring war against the Porte, Turkey would have remained neutral, if sulky. At the present juncture nothing would bring Turkey sooner to her senses than a reconciliation between her neighbours, and instead of fanning the flames of war further, it would in all probability put them out from Constantinople to Kurna. Meanwhile Bulgaria's attitude towards her Western neighbour shows great restlessness, and Servia has been notified that she must remember that Bulgaria expects territorial concessions for the maintenance of neutrality, the infringement of which would be very embarrassing for her. The Bulgarian Army is all for war with Servia and Greece, and it must be said that apart from feuds, this desire is largely provoked by the unruly nature of the Servian frontier folk, who since war broke out have been carrying on a regular reign of terror, over the Bulgarian frontier. The Allies should use their good offices, to make Servia keep her weather eye on her own frontiers and thus avert what would be a not negligible contretemps.

The Albanian Dynasty.

The dynasty which Prince William of Wied was despatched to Albania to found, and its appanages, seemed to have been overtaken by circumstances not lacking in humour. Prince William is supposed to be on the Italian Lakes and most of his Royal household are to be found in the lounge of the Grand Hotel at Rome. This is truly a mild end for the Albanian dynasty, and one is almost moved to tears by the lack of "local" colour, which colour be it said, is red. We trust that local colour will not be supplied, and it will not be so long as the excellent Prince William, who has left behind him a large number of Prussian baggage does not set foot on Albanian shores.

The "Pailee" Again.

Mr. K. R. Koregawker, President of the Maratha Aikyachhu Sabha, which looks after the interests of the backward classes of Hindus generally, has addressed a representation to the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, in connection with the grain-measure known as "Pailee" which is in vogue in the city, and which is stamped in one of the municipal departments. The "Pailee" is a cut measure, i.e., the grain after it is heaped in the vessel is cut on a level with its mouth, in Bombay this cutting process being generally done by means of a metal strip about an inch in breadth. This strip is not stamped, and consequently the grain dealers make use of whatever strip they like. Generally a very thin and flexible strip, which is capable of being bent to any extent at the time of cutting, is used, with the result that a considerable quantity of grain is frequently removed from the vessel during the process of measuring. The poor and illiterate classes are the worst sufferers from this class of fraud. To remedy this, Mr. Koregawker suggests that instead of the grain dealers being permitted to use their own cutting strips, thick pipe rods, half an inch in diameter and stamped by the Municipal Office should be issued and their use made compulsory. Mr. Koregawker also suggests the stamping of the bottom edge of the "Pailee" measurer to prevent fraud by means of vessels with unduly bulging bottoms. These suggestions, especially the former one, seem to us to be deserving of careful consideration by the Municipal Executive to prevent the malpractices which obtain so largely in the use of the "Pailee" measure.

A Vicious Circle.

At a recent debate in the Madras Council, the non-official members had to complain bitterly of the way the Government had put into practice some of the resolutions regarding the administration of Forests. After a great deal of agitation a Forest Committee was appointed to enquire into the present defects in the regulations, particularly those connected with the villagers. The decision of the Committee that Forest Punchayats should be appointed to ensure the co-operation of the villagers in the proper preservation of forests, as also the rights of the public, although accepted by the Government, are being put into practice but very slowly. And the harsh treatment of the people for trivial infringements of forest regulations continues. Mr. Kesava Pillai quoted some instances where poor villagers were fined Rs. 60 for the theft of wood, worth three pies. It must be remembered here that this loss of balance of mind was exhibited by the subordinate judiciary, who are always prone to the influence of their superiors and other departments, although the Forest Committee had recommended that such cases should be placed before the Divisional Magistrates. Mr. Pillai urged with great reason that the Forest Department used the subordinate judiciary as their tool. The Government reply, however, was that it did not care to interfere with judicial procedure and discretion. This is one of the evil results of the combination of judicial with executive functions. The executive interferes with the judiciary and the Government when appealed to, unctuously pleads that it must not interefere with judicial procedure and discretion!

Attentions to Indian Troops.

The writer of the interesting column headed "Miscellany" appearing daily in the "Manchester Guardian," is responsible for the following interesting little item showing how the people at Home are desirous of showing what attention they can to our Indian troops in Europe:—

Everyone is very anxious to be kind to our Indian troops at the front, but few inland-dwelling people know how. In the ports it is different. Down by the mouth of the Thames where the great docks line the river and about the docks of Liverpool and Manchester where Indian vessels unload their cargoes "John" is a well-known figure, and the inhabitants of such quarters are quite familiar with his love of sweetmeats and spices. Among such people, particularly in Liverpool, where "John" is a regular customer at the Saturday markets, the idea has sprung up and spread of sending him out his favourite delicacies in brightly coloured bags. In Liverpool people who have taken the idea up are working at small bags made of gay scraps of velvet. The bags are to be filled with certain edible spices (not mere sweets but real spices like cloves or cinnamon) and lumps of rocky sugar candy. Those who ought to know say that Indians will put up with hunger for a long time if they are consoled with some of their favourite sweetmeats and spices. In the making of the bags there is one important caution to be observed. On no account must green of any shade be used, for that would amount to wishing the recipient ill-luck. Apart from that, the gaudier the colours and the softer the texture of the little bag the more will the gift appeal to the taste of the warriors who have left a land of sunshine and gorgeous colouring for a temporary exile to the land of grey mists and bleak winds. It is by no means the spice alone that matters,—some of the little bags which have already been sent to the Indian troops have been cherished by them long after the fragrance which they contained has gone the way of all good things.

PRESIDENT WILSON ON FRANCE.

MESSAGE TO M. POINCARE.

At the annual public sitting of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, held at New York, M. Brieux, the distinguished member of the French Academy, which had been invited to send a representative, was most enthusiastically received, and was the recipient of many highly eulogistic testimonies of admiration of the French nation from men of letters and artists connected with that great American institution.

M. Brieux was the bearer of a letter from President Poincaré, who is a member of the French Academy, to President Wilson, expressing regret at his inability to attend the sitting in person. In reply to this letter President Wilson addressed to M. Poincaré, as his *confrere* in letters, a message of thanks, which has just been read at a meeting of the French Academy. After conveying to the French President an expression of his deep personal respect and admiration, and assuring him of the warm sympathy of all American men of letters and thinkers, Mr. Wilson added:—

The relations between our two peoples have always been those of such cordial and spontaneous friendship that I take a very special pleasure, as the official representative of the people of the United States, in addressing to you, as the distinguished representative of France, an expression of the warmest regard for the citizens of the great French Republic.

A marriage has been arranged, to take place in May, between Mr. W. J. Keith, I.C.S., Revenue Secretary to the Burma Government, and Miss Isabel Adamson, only daugher of Sir Harvey and Lady Adamson.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

SATISFACTORY STATEMENT.

SUEZ CANAL QUIET.

GERMANY'S ECONOMIC CRISIS.

ANOTHER SUPPOSED SUBMARINE VICTIM.

There has been no further fighting on the Canal. Besides Arabs, a number of Anatolian and Turkish troops are deserting and surrendering. They are dispondent at the failure of the attack on February 2nd. German and Turkish officers are reported to be shooting runaways.

On the western theatre the Germans exploded mines in front of some houses occupied by the Allies and a company or two assaulted the positions, but failed to pass the cavities formed by the explosion. A counter-attack drove the enemy from the cavities which were immediately organised for defence. The Germans left 200 dead on the ground. The infantry action at Bagatelle in Argonne continued all last Sunday night. The enemy succeeded in progressing, but only held at daybreak a few isolated parts of the Allied advanced line, round which the fight continued in the day time.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Tennant, introducing the Army Estimates, said he was debarred from dwelling on the size and distribution of the forces, as there was nothing the enemy desired to know more than the size of our [illegible]my of the future. He emphasised, [illegible]er, that recruiting was satis- There was no cause for dis- still less for disquiet, al- more men were required. Mr. [illegible]t paid a tribute to the Ad- [illegible]y for successfully provisioning [illegible] Army abroad and also to the work of the Army Service Corps.

The Masters of the Toko Maru and Ikaria which were torpedoed off Havre have made reports on the disasters which the Admiralty has published.

It is feared the General Steam Navigation Company's steamer Oriole has been torpedoed. Two of her lifebuoys were found near Rye on February 6th.

Official and Personal.

H. H. the Maharaja of Alirajpur has arrived in Bombay and is residing in a bungalow at Nepean Sea Road.

His Highness the Aga Khan gave a dinner party at the Taj Mahal Hotel last-night to a number of personal friends.

Mr. T. F. Querks has been appointed by the Secretary of State to the Indian Civil Veterinary Department and posted to the Punjab.

Major Mac Gilchrist [illegible] who has been conducting an enqui[illegible] pharmacology of cinchona derivat[illegible] complete his special duty this [illegible] revert to Bengal.

H. E. the Gove[illegible] Willingdon are giving a sma[illegible] arty at Government Hou[illegible]e 25th February, and [illegible]onday the 15th March.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

TRIBUTE TO ADMIRALTY.

ALLIES TO DICTATE TERMS OF PEACE.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

LONDON, Feb. 8

In the Commons to-day Mr. Tennant, introducing the Army Estimates, said he was debarred from dwelling on the size and distribution of our forces, as there was nothing the enemy desired to know more than the size of our army of the future.

He emphasised, however, that recruiting was satisfactory. There was no cause for discontent, still less for disquiet, although we wanted more men for this life and death struggle.

He mentioned that Earl Kitchener was considering a medal for technical workers in armament firms, etcetera, who had served their country so faithfully and so well.

Troops had been brought from India, Australia, South Africa and Canada, without a single casualty. When their numbers were known it would be thought an extraordinary feat.

He paid a tribute to the Admiralty for successfully provisioning the Army abroad and also to the work of the Army Service Corps.

He said that the British aeroplane design had proved superior to all others. The engines were supplied by the French, who had given great assistance. Soon, the first all-British aeroplane would be used at the front.

Mr. Tennant paid a warm compliment to the value and efficiency of the Territorials and also to the Medical Corps. Enteric was rare. Evidence was accumulating that inoculation ought to be compulsory.

He made no forecast as to the duration of the war but not a single Commoner was despondent. (Cheers) All were determined that the Allies should dictate the terms of peace. (Cheers) The nation's efforts were worthy of her past, and the exploits and bravery of our Army were worthy to rank with the most glorious records of any army of any time.

QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE.

KOMAGATU MARU: GRANTS TO GERMAN MISSIONARIES.

LONDON, Feb. 8

In the Commons to-day, with reference to the question by Sir J. D. Rees, as to whether the source of the money paid for the Komagata Maru voyage had been discovered and what punishment inflicted on the organiser, a written reply states, that the organiser was Gurdit Singh who escaped after the Budge Budge riot and has not yet been found. It is known that he charged the passengers high rates for the voyage, but the Secretary for India is not aware of any evidence of receipts from other quarters.

In reply to other questions regarding continued Government grants in aid of German missionaries the answer stated, that in some cases grants in aid continued to German missionaries engaged in educational work after careful enquiries had been made into the conduct and attitude of the missionaries and the character of their work.

TOTAL BRITISH CASUALTIES UPTO FEB. 4.

104,000 OF ALL RANK.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Asquith announced that the total casualties till February 4th amounted to 104,000 of all ranks.

TOTAL NAVAL PERSONNEL 250.000.

32,000 EXTRA OFFICERS AND MEN.

LONDON, Feb. 9

The Naval supplementary estimate to-night states, that 32,000 extra officers and man have joined, making the total of the personal a quarter of a million.

LOSS OF FORMIDABLE.

NO ENQUIRY TO BE HELD.

LONDON, Feb. 8

In the Commons to-day Mr. Churchill said, he did not propose to hold any informal enquiry or court-martial in connection with the loss of the Formidable.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SEELY.

LONDON, Feb 8

Colonel Seely has been gazetted Brigadier-General.

QUIET ON THE CANAL.

ENEMY'S TROOPS DESERTING.

RUNAWAYS BEING SHOT.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

LONDON, Feb. 8

A Press Bureau message dated Cairo February 7th says there has been no further fighting on the Canal. Besides Arabs, a number of Anatolian and Turkish troops are deserting and surrendering. They are despondent at the failure of the attack on February 2nd.

Some state that they attempted to rejoin their regiments but saw German and Turkish officers shooting runaways, so they thought it safer to surrender.

None of the enemy in the recent fighting reached the west bank of the Canal except prisoners and four soldiers who escaped.

No buildings in Ismailia were hit and no shells entered the town. Most of the enemy's shells dropped in the Lake of Timsah.

THE WESTERN THEATRE.

ATTACKS AND COUNTER-ATTACKS.

PARIS, Feb. 8.

The evening communiqué says "On Saturday night the enemy exploded mines in front of the houses we were occupying and two and half companies assaulted our positions, but failed to pass the cavaties formed by the explosion.

"One of our companies counter-attacked on Sunday afternoon and chased the enemy from the cavities, which we immediately organised for defence. The Germans left two-hundred dead on the ground."

"On Sunday night we captured north of Mesnil-les-Hurlus a wood where the enemy was solidly established. The infantry action at Bagtelle in Argonne continued all Sunday night. The Germans succeeded in progressing, but only held at daybreak a few isolated parts of our advanced line round which the fight continued in the day-time."

VIOLENT INFANTRY ACTION AT BAGATELLE.

ALLIES' POSITION MAINTAINED.

PARIS, Feb. 8.

A communiqué says:—There have been artillery duels for most part but violent infantry action was opened by the Germans at Bagatelle. According to latest reports, our positions have been maintained. We made successful *coup de main* on the German trench south-west of Carincy. Elsewhere our artillery gained advantages and checked an infantry attempt northward of Massiges.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN RANGOON.

2,000 HOUSES DESTROYED.

10,000 PEOPLE RENDERED HOMELESS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Feb. 9.

A disastrous fire occurred yesterday afternoon in Kandawgalay quarter in Rangoon practically destroying a mile in area consisting of Dhobi lines and eight other quarters. Despite the combined efforts of all the five fire-brigades very little could be saved. Although the cause of the fire is not yet known it appears, however, that a municipal female cooly after cooking and eating her food left two children in the house alone and she went to her work. Shortly afterwards the children came running to a neighbour's house crying out that their place was in flames. The damage is estimated roughly at about a lakh and half rupees. Over two thousand thatched houses were destroyed, rendering about ten thousand persons homeless, most of these are of the poorest class of Indian labourers.

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN.

OPENED AT BARODA BY MAHARAJA.

(Associated Press.)

BARODA, Feb. 9.

The opening ceremony of the industrial home for women was performed yesterday by H. H. the Maharaja, in the presence of the Maharani, members of the ruling family, the Dewan and other distinguished ladies and gentlemen. The secretary of the institution, Mr. Pinakiprasad Mehta, read a report giving the history of the origin and development of the scheme and the encouragement received from T. H. the Maharaja and the Maharani. The Chairman of the managing committee, Mr. Manubhai Nandshanker Mehta, in requesting his Highness to perform the opening ceremony said how imperative was the need for such an institution in India, where women and especially widows are woefully backward and neglected. He also referred to the endeavours of their Highnesses to educate and ameliorate the condition and raising the status of women and eloquently urged those present to help the institution which was to be named after her.

TOKO MARU AND IKARIA

HOW THEY WERE TORPEDOED.

ADMIRALTY REPORTS SUPPLIED BY MASTERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 8

The Admiralty publishes reports from the Masters of the Toko Maru and Ikaria which were torpedoed off Havre.

The former says that at nine in the morning of January 31st the vessel was seven miles from the Havre lightship, steaming slowly, when she was struck by a torpedo on the port side.

The Master knew it was a submarine because he saw the periscope. The ship began to settle by the head and listed heavily. Seas came over and the Master put the crew into boats.

It was impossible to save the ship's papers. He says:—"My room was full of water. We were standing by till the ship sank at 10-30." They were saved by a French mine-sweeper.

APPROACHING TORPEDO SEEN

The Master of the Ikaria says he was on the bridge at 12-30 p.m. on January 31st, twenty-five miles northwest of Havre, when he saw the wake of a torpedo approaching the ship about thirty feet distant. The ship was stopped at the time awaiting the pilot.

"A second later we were struck on the forepart and an explosion occurred. The volume of water, mixed with general cargo and cement and parts of the torpedo rose sixty feet and fell on the deck.

"The ship immediately began to sink. The crew boarded a tug lying close and waited for the end. An hour later as the ship stopped sinking, myself, officers and engineers and part of the crew, returned aboard. Tugs towed us to Havre."

ANOTHER SUBMARINE VICTIM

STEAMER ORIOLE'S LIFE BUOYS FOUND

LONDON, Feb. 8

An Admiralty memorandum states that two lifebuoys were found near Rye on the 6th inst., marked Oriole. It is feared that the General Steam Navigation's steamer Oriole which left London on January 29th and due at Havre on January 30th has been torpedoed by the German submarine which sank the Ikaria and Toko Maru off Havre.

The Oriole carried a mercantile crew of twenty-one.

THE WAR ON MERCHANTMEN.

SATISFACTION AT FOREIGN OFFICE ATTITUDE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 9.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

Great satisfaction has been expressed in military circles with the Foreign Office attitude towards Germany's war on merchantmen.

Sir Edward Grey's warning that strong measures may be taken is hailed with satisfaction, as the importing of food and cotton by Germany with our permission is unpopular. Whitehall interprets the German Government's control of food as meaning that the army will be supplied first at the expense of the civil population.

Sir Edward Grey's statement is regarded as clearing the air, and has the support of neutrals.

SITUATIONS FOR GERMAN WAITERS.

Reuter's Agency announced in a message dated the 26th January that the papers had published statements that the police were being employed to find situations in London hotels for Germans released from the concentration camps.

Mr. Mckenna now explains that the aliens in question had named certain places where they said they would be employed if released. The police made enquiries at the places named to see if there was any justification for these statements.

GERMAN OFFICERS' CASUALTIES.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

LONDON, Feb. 8

The latest German casualty list gives names of sixty officers killed, including Herr Mendelssohn Bartholdy, chief of the Berlin banking firm.

DYE-MAKING INDUSTRY.

GOVERNMENT'S MODIFIED SCHEME.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Mr. Runciman announces a modification of the scheme to establish the dye-making industry. The capital will be two millions. Government will advance pound for pound to one million at four per cent, repayable in 25 years. Government has also promised a grant not exceeding a hundred thousand sterling exclusively for experimental laboratory work.

A BESIEGED FORTRESS

THE ECONOMIC CRISIS IN GERMANY.

BETHMAN HOLLWEG'S BITTER COMPLAINTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

A special cable to the "Statesman" says, a Copenhagen paper has published a remarkable interview with the German Chancellor on the subject of economic crisis in Germany.

"England," said Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, "wishes to starve out Germany, but we have food sufficient to last us until the harvest if we practice economy. The distribution of food by the Government will prevent a dangerous increase of prices, but we should soon have been starved out if Government had not assumed control of the supplies.

"England is treating Germany as a besieged fortress desiring to starve out seventy millions of men, women, and children. Do you know any form of warfare more barbaric? We shall take the first opportunity of making reprisals. We shall regret any injury to neutrals, but England began a reckless commercial war long ago."

IMPRESSIVE SERVICES IN BELGIAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 8.

All Belgian churches were crowded yesterday when Papal prayers for peace were read. Cardinal Mercier officiated in the Malines Cathedral. The German authorities did not interfere with the celebrations, in which many German Catholic soldiers fervently participated. Identical services were held in Catholic churches in Germany and Austria. Those at Cologne and Aix-la-Chapelle Cathedrals and St. Stefan's Dom, Vienna, were particularly impressive.

LIFE AT SAINT QUENTIN.

FAMOUS TOWN IN GERMAN HANDS

Saint-Quentin, a busy town of Northern France, with 50,000 inhabitants, noted for its beet sugar market and for its cotton and wool factories, has been in the possession of the Germans for five months, writes the "Dail Mail." Life goes curiously in the town. The old and the new, peace and war, are mingled. The people have not been badly treated, although 8,000 of them are compelled to gather every week in the barracks to register the fact that they are still living there. These are the men and boys between the ages of seventeen and fifty, who are considered "mobilisable" by the German conquerors.

From a resident of the town who has succeeded in escaping the "Temps" has received a curiously detailed picture of life under the invaders. The main square is always busy. In every direction motor cars filled with officers dash about. They come from Cambrai, Laon, La Fere and Vermaud. Troops arriving by train march with fifes and drums to their barracks. Patrols of Landwehr troops come and go, bringing prisoners and changing guard at different posts round the town. A group of citizens gather round the official notice-boards and read the German posters and communiqués. Occasionally there is a little disturbance at this point occasioned by some indignant citizen who refuses to believe an alleged extract from "La Liberté" crying for peace, and the soldiers brusquely order the crowd to move on.

NIGHT AND DAY COMMITTEE.

The Gothic vaulted roof of the town hall shelters a detachment of the Landwehr. On the first floor in the ballroom a permanent committee of town councillors sits day and night to arrange for the billeting of soldiers and the requisitioning of food. It is the price of their liberty. The chief of police and his men, who all wear special armlets with the colours of the town, are at the disposition of the German Governor. That official lives at the offices of the Credit Lyonnais, and another big bank houses his staff.

The cafés, which had been shut, have been reopened for the benefit of the German officers. The restaurant of the "Black Eagle" has been christened the "German Restaurant," and is used by the German non-commissioned officers. The only café which French residents, the few who still remain in Saint-Quentin, frequent is the Café de Paris.

The Emperor himself paid a short visit to Saint-Quentin some weeks ago, and he stayed at the Hotel Charles-Basquin, in the Champs-Elysées.

Most of the schools and public buildings have been transformed into hospitals for wounded Germans.

The German officers have set up a casino for their amusement and they have also a kinema, which gives performances every day and every evening for the benefit of the soldiers in the town.

So far the population has not suffered unduly from German exactions. The shops are all open, by order of the German Governor, and the German officers and soldiers are not infrequent customers.

The only recreation is to go out to the Faubourg Saint-Martin and listen to the French guns firing at Peronne or Lassigny. Sometimes they appear to come nearer, and then the old men and the young women lift up their heads and hope that their deliverance is near at hand, and sometimes it seems to recede, and then they go silently back to their sombre homes."

The cathedral has not been damaged, and mass is said every day by the priests, and frequently there is a considerable attendance of Bavarian Catholic soldiers.

LONDON LETTER.

QUIET WEEK IN FINANCIAL CIRCLES.

RUSSIA'S PREPAREDNESS.

OPPORTUNITY MISSED IN DYE INDUSTRY.

In financial circles at Home things were very quiet in Mail week.

(From our correspondent.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.

There are those among journalists who are word-spinners, and I fear their name is legion. But in dealing with matters of finance, it is a class of writing for which there is no public, and it is well to realise that, however, satisfactory the course of events on the London Stock Exchange may be in consideration of the serious international struggle we are experiencing, business is not of a character to demand many words in a letter such as this. One of the features during the week has been the amount of office work the members have had to put their hands to. The first settlement of 1915 found them with very few clerks, even for times so dull. This has not tended to increase activity in new bargains. It is comforting to be able to point out that the outstanding difficulties that were left over from the crisis in July last, are steadily, if slowly, being cleared away. The books of at least one alien enemy have been taken over by the Committee under interesting circumstances. A martial member was among those in the trenches who captured some German prisoners. Among them he recognised another well-known Stock Exchange man, who could not deny his identity. Teuton-like, he was unabashed and had an explanation ready. He declared that he was on a holiday in Germany when the war broke out, and had been forced to fight against his will. This, thought the Committee, was "a bit thin" as an excuse, and his books and office assets have been taken over. He is a fair sample of a common type of "naturalised" Englishmen from the Fatherland.

STOCK MARKETS QUIET.

As I write the Stock markets are quieter than they have been any day since the House opened. A feature has been a "spurt" in Canadian Pacific stock on rumours that the steamships' interests are to be segregated, from those of the railway; the shareholders to receive a bonus as a result. From New York has come a report that Germans are trying to sell Canadian Pacifics in that country at 120, or over 40 per cent. below the official price, there being no dividends attaching to the stock until after the war. There has been a certain amount of business in the new war loan, which has remained steady; but other Government securities have been very quiet. Approaching dividends have caused steady interest in Home Railway stock; Yankee rails have been neglected, but Argentine rails have fluctuated on various rumours regarding crop prospects. Rains have been reported in the Southern countries of the Argentine, but it is impossible to prophesy on the subject of the crops. Where such prophecies are not mere guess work, they are circulated with an object. Despite the bad weather reports, there is still plenty of chance that the harvest will prove a bumper.

THE WAR LOAN.

There was a ten per cent. instalment of the great war loan due during the week, a fact that brought no less than £38,000,000 to the Government. Of this £3,000,000 represented payment in full under discount. As much as £75,000,000 nominal of the loan has been paid in full.. The weekly Bank of England return this week showed an increase in the reserve of nearly a quarter of a million at £52,636,239 while there was practically no change in the proportion of "Reserve" to "Liabilities" at 32.71 per cent. So far as the Bank of England is concerned International bullion movements have been of little importance during the past week. But that the war is causing considerable movements in other quarters is revealed by the news that a shipment of £590,000 gold from China to the United States is the first movement of the kind on record. An important piece of news during the week was made by the London, City and Midland Bank to the effect that its directors were holding £8,000,000 of gold in reserve. Hitherto such public announcements have not been made by the Joint Stock banks, but I understand that statements may be looked for as to the substantial gold reserves of others among these institutions.

FRENCH HOARDING.

Despite their naturally thrifty nature it is difficult to understand that passion for hoarding that characterises so highly civilised and logical a people as are the French. I am reminded of this fact by a friend whose letter I have just received from Paris. He tells me that there is still a great deal of hoarded money even in the capital itself, especially among the small shopkeepers. This makes the changing of even a fifty-franc note sometimes difficult. Otherwise, he adds, matters are developing favourably in France, and the banking institutions are showing commendable spirit.

(Continued on page 8.)

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

ARRIVAL AT AHMEDABAD.

A BUSY DAY.

VARIOUS FUNCTIONS PERFORMED.

(From our correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 9.

The public of Ahmedabad accorded a very enthusiastic welcome to Lord and Lady Willingdon on their arrival here this morning. Long before the appointed hour of the arrival of the special train which conveyed their Excellencies and Staff, a large gathering of district officials and leading men assembled at the railway station, the precincts of which were crowded with men of all communities.

Punctually at 9 a.m. the special train steamed into the station and their Excellencies were received by Mr. E. Maconochie, Commissioner of the Northern Division and Mr. Painter, Collector of Ahmedabad District.

After the usual introducing their Excellencies and party drove through the city streets which were gaily decorded. Large crowds had assembled in various parts of the route.

At 9-45 their Excellencies arrived at the Victoria Jubilee Hospital for females to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the King Edward Seventh Institution for training nurses.

At the ceremony there was present a fashionable gathering of ladies and gentlemen, among them being Sir and Lady Chinubhai, Mr. and Mrs. Painter, Mr. and Mrs. Maconochie, Hon. Mr. Jehangir R. Vakil.

Sir Chinubhai in requesting her Excellency to perform the ceremony read a lengthy account giving the history and development of the scheme as the result of which the institution was started.

In his speech Sir Chinubhai referred to Lady Willingdon's movement in Bombay for the training of midwives and proceeded to deal with the abnormally high rate of infantile mortality in the District owing to the ignorance of *dais*.

After her Excellency had performed the ceremony his Excellency addressed the gathering. Their Excellencies then motored to Shai Bagh where at the residence of the Commissioner, Lord Willingdon received Addresses of welcome from the Municipal Committee and the Millowners Association. Both Addresses were encased in beautiful silver caskets. Sir Chinubhai read both the Addresses as Chairman of the Municipal Committee and as President of the Millowners' Association.

After his Excellency had replied to each Address, Lord and Lady Willingdon were introduced to the members of the respective bodies.

His Excellency then visited the Gujerat College and her Excellency the orphanage They had lunch, with Mr. and Mrs. Painter.

At the Commissioner's bungalow his Excellency inspected a Guard-of-Honour Reserve presented by the local police.

Lord and Lady Willingdon arrived in Ahmedabad by a special train from Bombay at 9 a.m. and were accompanied by Mr. J. Crerar, Private Secretary and Major Greig, Military Secretary and staff. On arrival at the station their Excellencies were received by the Commissioner and leading officials and a number of prominent gentlemen. Their Excellencies then drove through the decorated streets of the city and at 9-45 came to Victoria Jubilee Hospital where Lady Willingdon performed the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the King Edward VII Training Institute for Nurses, Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, who has endowed Rs. 1,15,000 for the maintenance of this institution, in requesting his Excellency to perform the ceremony gave a detailed history of the scheme, towards which the Government had made a grant of Rs. 30,000 for the building and equipment. His Excellency speaking on behalf of Lady Willingdon expressed her pleasure in performing the ceremony and referred to the movement started with a similar object in Bombay in which Lady Willingdon is greatly interested. In respect of providing for qualified midwives, it seemed to him, Lord Willingdon said, that Bombay was far behind Ahmedabad.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES.

Their Excellencies then motored to the Commissioner's bungalow at Shaibag where the Municipal Committee and members of the local Millowners' Association presented their addresses. The former dealt with the improvements effected by the Committee in various directions and expressed gratitude for the liberal grants amounting to Rs. 5,74,000 made by the Government for waterworks and for opening out congested areas.

The Millowners' Association in their address referred to the currency chest opened after the war, saying that it had succeeded in establishing a firm confidence amongst all classes of people, resulting in free circulation of capital and chances of trade depression have thus been reduced to a minimum. In this connection the Association urged for the establishment of a proper currency office which, in its opinion, will give a great and lasting impetus to trade of the northern part of this presidency. The address referred to the question of excise duty on cotton goods but as that was an Imperial question the Association would not enter into details but stated that it would be content with reiterating the conviction that the impost was not defensible on any ground and hoped that after the war the question would be settled to the satisfaction of the Indian manufacturers. The Association also urged for the right to elect a member each by the Bombay and Ahmedabad Millowners' Associations instead of one member, as at present, to represent both.

H.E.'S REPLY TO MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

His Excellency in reply to the municipal address congratulated the committee on the general improvement and warmly commended the proposed schemes for the development of the city and improvement of communications, but regretted that the Government was unable at the present time to promise any definite assistance.

In replying to the Municipal Address H. E. Lord Willingdon said:—

Lady Willingdon and I are very grateful to you for the warmth of welcome which you have extended to us this morning on this first official occasion of our visiting your city, which, by its situation as capital of the ancient Imperial province of Gujarat, by number of its population and by its commercial activity, ranks second in importance among the cities of the Bombay Presidency. We are confident that our visit amongst you though short will give us opportunities of renewing old and of making new acquaintance and I welcome this occasion of ascertaining in person your views on various questions of interest and concern to your administration, which you have laid before me in your Address. As you invite us to combine duty and pleasure while we are here, we cordially accept your invitation to inspect the beautiful buildings of historic interest for which Ahmedabad is so famed and which furnish to-day not only material for the archaeologist and lover of art but models for the architect and builder.

HISTORIC RELICS.

The measures which Government have undertaken for their protection are designed not merely for their preservation as invaluable relics of former times but as an example to stimulate vitality, not yet, I trust, extinct, of indigenous art and industry which produced them. You will agree that these efforts merit the co-operation and assistance of all who justly value ancient history and art and more particularly of the citizens of Ahmedabad. The duty of administering to the wants of the great community has for the past, 4 years been in the hands your Committee and now that your term of service is at an end I wish on behalf of Government warmly to acknowledge the zeal and energy which you have devoted to many and varied responsibilities entailed in the management of this great commercial city. It is my very sincere hope that your good work may be carried on by members of your municipal council which will shortly be called upon to undertake your important duties. I have no wish to-day to refer to the past but in assuring you that Government is anxious to promote principles of local self-government in this Presidency let me express confident belief that members of your new council will be inspired with the desire to carry on their discussions with efficiency and dignity, to deal with their business with expedition and justice, and to combine together to secure good administration and set an example in municipal government to all other bodies in this part of our Presidency.

THE TERMINAL TAX.

Turning to the result of labours of your Committee let me first congratulate you on the general improvement of municipal finances during the past four years. With regard to the terminal tax the schedule as revised by your Municipality has been provisionally approved with a view to enabling you to publish it along with the rules and byelaws proposed. At the same time a communication has been addressed to the Agent of B. B. & C. I. Railway Company regarding the conditions proposed by him and by the Municipality for collection by the Company of the tax. On receipt of the communication from the Commissioner as to the result of the publication of the revised terminal tax schedule, the rules and byelaws and of the reply of the Agent concerning the decision of his Company on the questions of acceptance of the terms referred to and the final orders regarding the introduction of the scheme it will be passed by the Government, and I trust that we shall receive the sympathy and co-operation of the Railway Company in securing the successful introduction of the new basis of taxation.

I fully approve of the steps you have taken to provide funds for future improvements in the city, to secure for your staff improved salaries, and extension of the provisions of the Provident Funds Act of 1897 to your Municipality and give electric lighting to some of the principal thoroughfares of the town. You will remember that by a Government Resolution issued last May it was found necessary, after much consideration, to revise the project passed in October 1913 for the extension of your water-works. The Superintending Engineer has been asked to submit with the least possible delay a revised scheme and already authorised the Executive Engineer of this district to start at once the work of constructing a new jack well, lowering the existing wells, and providing a central collecting main. The disturbance in trade which has been caused by the war has caused considerable difficulty in obtaining the necessary pipes for this work but I assure you that Government shares with you the conviction of urgent necessity of this important scheme. We have, as you are aware, already contributed a sum of Rs. 3,74,000 towards the original cost of the extension of the project and have decided that if its revision results in considerable excess over the original estimates we shall be pleased to consider, should you apply for it, the question of a further grant in aid.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY.

I warmly commend your proposed schemes for development of your city and improvement of your communications but regret that we are unable at the present time to promise you any definite assistance. You will realise that financial reasons arising from the war in which the whole Empire is engaged compel us to exercise the strictest economy in our expenditure but you may rely on our favourable consideration of your plans so soon as normal conditions once again prevail.

I am gratified to hear from you that the introduction of compulsory vaccination has stamped out the epidemic of small-pox from among your community and to receive the satisfactory account you give me of the health statistics of your city. I congratulate you on these practical results of your labours during the past four years and am glad to note your appreciation of the decision of Government to appoint six Sub-Assistant Surgeons as registrars of vital statistics for a period of 3 years. These officers will be under the control of your Municipal Medical Officer of Health and I trust that when we receive our report from the Commissioner on the working of the scheme it will prove to be a useful and a satisfactory experiment.

Let me in conclusion cordially endorse your confident belief in the ultimate success of our Imperial Army and those of our Allies, as the result of this terrible struggle which is being carried on in many parts of the world. We may have difficult times before us, we may have dark days to pass through, but the splendid response in men, money and material, which has come from all parts of the Empire make me feel assured that terrible as the loss, pain and suffering may be to many of us we shall emerge from this war with the knowledge that we have fought for honour and justice and with a better understanding among all the many parts of his Majesty's dominions. And let me add this last word to those gentlemen who may before long be elected as councillors of this important Municipality. I ask them to undertake their duties as a most responsible trust and to work with one sole idea of progress and the betterment of this great city and if, they secure this end they will have done their part in promoting the efficiency and properity of this part of the Empire.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY TO MILLOWNERS' ADDRESS.

In reply to the Millowners' Address his Excellency said:—

"I congratulate myself on this opportunity of meeting in the administrative and commercial capital of Gujarat the representatives of its most flourishing and important industry and I desire to tender to you most cordial thanks of myself and Lady Willingdon for the kindness of your welcome. Your assurances of loyalty to his Majesty the King-Emperor and his Government in the great struggle for the vindication of honour of the Empire, to which we stand committed, merely confirm, though I am happy to receive this confirmation, my knowledge and expectation of your sentiments and I most sincerely join with you in your prayers for the speedy and complete victory of the arms of the Empire and its Allies.

"In the ancient monuments of Ahmedabad for which I now hope to renew and extend my admiration, you justly see evidence of wealth and prosperity of your city in former times and concurrent testimony to the energy and skill of its merchants and artificers. It is inevitable that with the changes in economic conditions, arts and industries should arise and pass away. I agree with you in deploring that the local manufacture of brocades and similar fabrics should have lost something of its former predominance, but the industry still survives and the demand for these beautiful examples of the weaver's art is still extensive. I hope that you as representatives of the highly organized and powerful modern textile trade will feel it your duty to make every effort to preserve the industrial tradition which has done so much to make your city rich and famous.

"The economic changes to which I have consequences, but they open an immense consequences but they open an immense field to enterprise and versality. The merchants and financiers of Ahmedabad have not been slow to profit by these opportunities. Aided by a favourable situation, excellent communications and rich natural resources of Gujarat results are apparent in great spinning and weaving mills which now form the staple of Ahmedabad's trade and wealth. I congratulate you on these results but still more on the foresight, diligence, and capacity of which they are merited rewards.

CURRENCY DIFFICULTIES.

"I am glad to hear that measures taken by the Commissioner and the Collector with the co-operation of the local branch of the Bank of Bombay and with the sanction and approval of the Government to meet the serious currency difficulties occasioned by the outbreak of war were successful in establishing public confidence and in minimising the inevitable disturbance in the commercial situation. The value of these temporary expedients indicated that some permanent arrangement is desirable not only to meet the extraordinary contingencies but to add to the convenience and facility of industrial finance under normal conditions and the matter is engaging the serious consideration of my Government.

"The question of cotton excise is, as you observe, a question of Imperial concern and

WILSON-THOMSON WEDDING.

Photo by Bourne and Shephers

On Monday at the Malabar Hill Church Mr. Gerald Sidney Wilson, of the Indian Police (Deputy Commissioner in Bombay), second son of Mr. Sydney Wilson, late of the H.E.I.C. Navy, of Rusthall, Bexhill-on-Sea, was married to Miss Ellinor Thomson, only daughter of Mr. J. C. Thomson, of Ickwell Bury, Bedfordshire. The service was performed by the Rev. C. D. T. Mason, Mr. F. W. Gerrard, of the Indian Police, supported the bridegroom as bestman, and the bride was given away by her brother, Mr. J. S. Thomson, I.C.S.

THE PARTY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Photo by Bourne and Shephers

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon were present.

At the annual public sitting of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, held at

LONDON LETTER.

(*Continued from page 7.*)

On their own initiative they broke the moratorium, and find it to their own advantage to pay out freely. The stock markets though not too active are characterised by quiet steady business, while confidence regarding the outcome of the war is unquestioned. Confidence is completely restored in Paris, and everything is satisfactory for the further financing of the war. It is remarkable to realise that but a few weeks ago, the French Government had fled from the city.

THE SILVER MARKET.

There is little competition in the silver market over here, but more than one circumstance tends to keep the tone steady and hold up prices. Supplies have not been by any means plentiful; a notable reason being the trouble in Mexico. Apart from the revolutionary trouble in that much-disturbed country, it must be borne in mind that Mexico relied on Germany for cyanide, and finds it impossible for the moment to find the necessary supply elsewhere. America, which might have been expected to come to the rescue, is hampered by the fact that important ports are not open to importation. In the meanwhile, the steady tone of the white metal is increased by demands from the Indian Bazars. There are also requests in other directions, notably for coinage on the Continent, and although this latter demand is very small at the moment, an increase is expected.

RUSSIAN FINANCE.

The position of England, Germany and France as regards finance before the war, has been more than once a subject of interest in these letters; but for most of us a veil hid the exact state of Russia at the time, although everybody knew how vast were her resources. It is interesting to read in the invaluable Russian supplement that the "Times" has just published that the war found the Empire of the Czar by no means unprepared in this respect. The free balance of the State Treasury at the outbreak of hostilities amounted to fifty-three millions sterling, all of which was deposited in the more solid foreign institutions, notably those of England and France. The gold reserve in the State Bank exceeded one hundred and seventy millions with a paper currency only a little higher than this sum. Russia's estimates of receipts and expenditure for the financial year were drawn up without a deficit. Not only so, but in such a manner that quantities of state expenses would certainly be cut out. These latter economics represent about 17 millions. One is able to see from this very conservative system of drawing up the Budget, how Russia was able to stop the sale of *Vodka*, from which the Government had drawn so great a part of its revenue. This sale of *Vodka* was in the first place only stopped for a time; but the prohibition of the sale proved so salutary that it has been decided to stop it permanently. The falling off of revenue by the State sale alone of *Vodka* amounted to over eighty-four millions sterling; but even then the Financial Minister was able to frame his statement so as to easily work out his estimates to a surplus.

THE DYE INDUSTRY.

During the earliest days of the war I pointed to the question of the German Aniline Dye Industry; my first reference having been in connection with the revival that might result in the indigo industry of your country. As is well-known, England has been dependent on Germany for such dyes, and the present war has put the trade in an awkward position that should eventually be turned to the benefit of our own people. The matter is indeed one of urgency. The industries affected by the aniline business amount to two hundred millions, and it is estimated that no less than a million and a half wage earners are involved. Lord Moulton, the famous judge, a great expert on all such matters, took up the question with enthusiasm and recruited the Government interest definitely in the matter. But whether it was that the economic prejudi[ces] certain Government supporters acted[ed] water on the scheme, or that the [Chan]lawyer proved a moving spirit of [the] enthusiasm, or that the Governm[ent] on lines too cautious, the fact rem[ains] the psychological moment was miss[ed] bably the failure to strike while [the] was hot, was the result of all th[e] foregoing causes. But it must[be] thought that the matter has fallen t[o] something must be done and there is en[ough] energy, ability and enterprise to see [the] matter out. The Government was prep[ared] ed to put up a million and a half of money but having decided so far, it was obviously wise to go about the business boldly. On the contrary, they offered the money on conditions calculated to make leaders of the trade doubt the Government's confidence in its own undertaking. It was proposed that the Government's share should be in the form of a debenture loan, repayable in 25 years, and bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. A contracting clause included that the shareholders were to undertake to buy from the Company only. That last was an obvious mistake, for it was to be assumed that the mere holding of shares would have been sufficient inducement to the proprietors to prefer their own company. There was too much caution and suspicion revealed in the Government's attitude; too much of the "heads I win, in any case"; but "tails you may perhaps lose." The Government should have taken the same risk as the shareholders and, as befits a Government when supporting the trade of its own people, they should have been satisfied with a fair rate of interest.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON

Continued.

one on which I cannot advantageously enter on the present occasion.

"Your request [for] increased representation on the Leg[islative] Council will be carefully considered [when] further revision of the constitution of [the] Council may be undertaken in a ne[ar] future and when the claims of various in[terests] concerned are examined, [your] representation will receive at[tention].

"In bid[ding] farewell I can safely assure y[ou] that we shall take a[way] memories of our visit [which] will not be dis[pelled] by the passage of time or by the press of appo[intments].

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE DACOITY CASE.

VARIOUS TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.

(*Before Mr. Justice Batchelor and a common jury.*)

KING EMPEROR v. (1) MANGALSING CHANSINGH, (2) DWARKA BUNDADIN, (3) AJODHIA LALTA, (4) DWARKA BHADURSING, (5) MANIA SURAJBALI, (6) BAIJNATH CHETA.

At the resumed sitting of the first criminal sessions the trial of the above six accused for dacoity was continued. The facts of the case in and the evidence produced by the Crown appeared in our previous issue.

After the case for the prosecution was closed the accused were asked if they had anything to say. The first accused said that he and the other accused were invited by Durgah Pooran to gamble at his hut. Durgah lost all his cash and then he pledged his ornaments to accused No. 1 for an advance of Rs. 125. Durga lost this money also and then he said that his ornaments were worth a good deal more. He then suggested that all the accused should go away except accused No. who should sleep in the hut and taht he would repay Rs. 125 in the morning and redeem the ornaments. A dispute arose over this and the complainant and his wife attacked him and attempted by force to remove the ornaments from his possession. Durga called in certain of their accomplices who tied the first accused.

The 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th accused confirmed the story of the 1st accused; accused No. 2 denied that stolen property was found in his hut at Bhoriwada by the police.

His Lordship in charging the jury and explaining the evidence distinguished the case of accused No. 5 who according to the evidence recorded did not make any statement which led to the discovery of any of the stolen property. His mere presence when the stolen property was discovered amounted to nothing at all.

As to the statements of the other accused his lordship directed the jury to ask themselves whether that story could be believed in the face of the evidence recorded; and in view of the fact that this story of gambling was not mentioned to the police, nor before the magistrate.

The jury had to consider whether the accused were guilty on the charge of dacoity, or on the alternative count of receiving stolen property for which they the were indicted.

The jury unanimously found the accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 guilty of dacoity. As to accused No 5 they unanimously found him not guilty of dacoity and as to the charge of receiving stolen property he was found not guilty by a majority of 8 to 1.

The fifth accused was discharged and acquitted. The other accused prayed for mercy, His Lordship in sentencing each of these accused to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment remarked that he had passed these very lenient sentences as no great injury had been done to any person.

DEFACING A VALUABLE SECURITY.

"VAIDA" AND "TEJI-MANDI" TRANSACTIONS.

KING EMPEROR v. POKERDAS GANESHDAS.

The accused in this case was charged under S. 477. Indian Penal Code for defacing a valuable security, namely a "vahi-chitti" or in the alternative under S 426 for committing mischief and under S 427 I. P. C., for committing mischief and thereby causing loss or damage to the amount of fifty rupees or upwards.

Mr. Velinkar appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Binning instructed by Mr. Payne of Messrs. Payne & Co. appeared for the accused.

In opening his case to the jury Mr. Velinkar said that the accused was a member of the firm of Ganeshdas Pokerdas & Co. doing business in Barmer, out of India. The accused did business with the complainant's firm in Bombay ordering out silver and other commodities, through that firm and transacting business in silver and "forward silver" i. e. vaida transactions to sell or purchase silver at a future date. The learned counsel explained to the jury the nature of "vaida" transactions and continued that the complainant firm purchased both ready and forward silver for the firm of the accused. On 8th July 1914, the accused came to Bombay and put up with Dhunraj Fulchand the complainant. He authorised him to enter into further transactions of the kind stated above and also "teji-mandi" transactions.

The learned counsel then explained the nature of "teji-mandi" transactions and said that these may be purely speculation in differences in other words purely wagering transactions. In the case before the jury what actually happened, as would be shown by documentary evidence was that the delivery of "vaida silver" was actually given and taken.

On 14th August 1914, the net result of these transactions was that the accused became indebted to the complainant in a sum of nearly Rs. 4,000. These transactions were entered into an account book called "chitty-vahi" where notes were taken of the accused's liability and his signature taken at four different places in the book by which the accused acknowledge his liability to Dhunraj's firm.

The book and the defaced page was shown to the jury. The learned counsel said that that was the mess which was the subject-matter of the charge before the jury.

The accused sent a telegram to Barmer to his father. The complainant also sent telegrams to their agents in Barmer inquiring whether monies were paid into complainant's account there and a reply was received saying that nothing had been paid and this reply was read and translated to the accused.

HOW THE PAGE WAS DEFACED.

The complainant repeatedly asked the accused to make arrangements for paying up the debt. The 14th of August 1914 was "Gocul Ashtmi" day. In the evening Dhunraj and his assistants left his shop to go to the temple. The office was left in charge of a lad called Verdichand, a man of all work in the office. Accused was also in the shop. Evidence would show that after the complainant and his clerk had left, the accused took up this book of account, went to another part of the shop, seated himself on a "gadi" and began taking copies of accounts. Verdichand saw this and his evidence would be that he saw the accused writing something or doing something in the book. Verdichand asked what he was doing, where upon the accused took up an ink-stand and emptied it on the page and shut the book. There was then a tussle between the accused Verdichand who eventually ran away.

The same night Dhunraj came to the shop and Verdichand related these details to him. He found the book in the condition in which it appeared before the jury. The result that two of the signatures of the accused acknowledging his liability were scored out, it was suggested by the Crown, by the accused.

The same night search was made for the accused but he was not found; also the next day with the same result. A complaint was accordingly filed on. Septem[illegible] 2nd and after preliminary extradition pr[illegible]dings had been taken, a warrant was issu[illegible] his arrest.

On September 30th he s[illegible]ed himself to the magistrate in Bom[illegible]s held to bail.

Complainant had t[illegible] various people for transacti[illegible]him on behalf of the accused and the accused had not paid a penny of this. There would be the evidence of Dhunraj Fulchand his munim, another munim of Verdichand and another Marwari who came to the office for business. Verdichand was the only eye-witness, but there would be circumstantial evidence, the state of the book, the conduct of the accused in not being found in Bombay; also documentary evidence of letters and post cards to show that delivery of the silver was actually given and that the transactions were not wagering transactions.

His Lordship:—Does that make any difference whether the transactions were wagering or not?

Mr. Velinkar said that he mentioned this in view of the line of defence adumbrated in the lower court that these were wagering transactions.

Mr. Binning stated that the transactions were purely "teji-mandi" and therefore the document could not be "a valuable security."

Evidence for the Crown was being taken when the Court rose.

SHORT CAUSES.

CLAIM FOR AGENCY COMMISSION.

(*Before Mr. Justice Beaman.*)

PRIOR DE SOANE & Co., a firm v. KESHAVRAM GANGADHAR.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiffs against the defendants claiming from them a sum of Rs. 1,31,776-9-8, due on a commission agency account.

Mr. R. D. Wadia, holding, Mr. Inverarity's brief appeared for the plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs who are merchants and commission agents, acted as commission agents for the defendants in 1912 and as such sold certain cotton bales on behalf of the defendants. When accounts were furnished to the defendants on 24th November, 1914, it was found that they owed Rs. 2,14,072 to the plaintiffs. Some moneys were paid and at the time the suit was filed, they owed to the plaintiffs Rs. 1,86,778. Since then certain bales were sold and the plaintiffs now claimed Rs. 1,31,776-9-8 from the defendants.

Evidence on behalf of the plaintiffs was given by a clerk in the plaintiff's firm.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,31,776-9-8 with interest at 6 p.c. from 9th February, 1915. The plaintiffs were allowed to sell the bales remaining with them and credit the amount realised to the defendant's account.

Solicitors for plaintiffs:—Messrs. Captain and Vaidya.

A CHURCH SCANDAL IN POONA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Will you kindly permit me the indulgence of utilising the columns of your paper to bring to the notice of the public and particularly of the Bishop of Bombay as the recognised Head of the Established Church, a case that occurred in Poona last week which for clerical tyranny will be found hard to beat.

A Madrasi Protestant, named Clarke, who has been residing for many years in New Modikhana and had been ill for several months died. His widow applied to the Indian clergyman who is in spiritual charge of the Madrasi Protestants community to have him buried according to the rites of the Church and for the use on payment, of the hearse kept for the benefit of the community. The Minister not only declined to let her have the hearse but also refused to give the deceased a Christian burial. The reason he gave was that as the deceased for a long time before his death had not attended Church he was not entitled to be buried as a Christian. This decision strikes one as being, to put it mildly, highhanded if not absolutely illegal. But when in addition to this ruling the Minister went the round of his parish and forbade all his parishioners to attend the burial, even threatening with expulsion from the Poor Home one of the inmates who was related to the deceased, if she dared to attend, public opinion will I think have little hesitation in forming an opinion of the matter.

Meanwhile the feeling of the unfortunate and grief-stricken widow may easily be imagined. She implored the Minister to reconsider his decision and after long entreaty managed to get him to consent to allow the burial to take place in the cemetery but he obstinately persisted in declining to allow any religious service. The prohibition to the community not having been withdrawn, none of the Protestant Madrasis ventured to put in an appearance. Were it not for the assistance rendered by some Roman Catholic Madrasis who lent the use of their hearse, and along with a few members of the Salvation Army, attended the funeral and buried the deceased it is awful to think to what straits the sorrowing widow would have been reduced in disposing of the remains of her husband.

The facts constitute a grave scandal and the public have a right to know whether the Minister's conduct can be justified. The Madrasis are a very poor and uninfluential community which cannot assert its rights even when grossly treated as in this instance. The rod of iron with which they are ruled in is manifested by the meek way in which they allowed themselves to be bullied into dishonouring one of their own dead.

The Poor Home is maintained by subscriptions collected from the general public including Christians of all denominations and non-Christians. It would be interesting to know by what authority a Minister threatened the expulsion of one of the inmates and whether the Committee of managment mean to tolerate interference of this sort.—Yours, etc.,

A CHRISTIAN.

Poona, February 9th.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

CALCUTTA MERCHANT PLEADS GUILTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

The case of Bhusan Chunder Chundra, merchant of Pollock St., was again mentioned in the Court of the Presidency Magistrate yesterday. Three charges were framed against the accused of having contravened the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamations by trading in bangles with Austria. He presented a petition pleading guilty to each. The case was adjourned.

COUNT BERCHTOLD'S RESIGNATION.

PARTING LETTER FROM AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

According to a telegram from Vienna the "Weiner Zeitung" publishes the following autograph letter from the Emperor to Count Berchtold, acceding to the latter's request for permission to resign:—

"Fully accepting your motives for asking to be released from your functions as Minister to my House and for Foreign Affairs, I accept your resignation and take this opportunity of expressing to you my warmest thanks and my full recognition for the distinguished services you have rendered my House and the Monarchy in times of peace as well as during this great war, and for the excellent work you accomplished during your former diplomatic career.

"It is with regret I see you depart from your functions, and I confer upon you, as a token of my continuous affection, the brilliants and Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen."

The "Temps" says that Count Berchtold, as a great nobleman, must have found it very hard to put up with the ascendancy of Germany in the councils of Austria. He is rejecting any further responsibility for a ruinous policy, the danger of which he realised too late to counteract it. His resignation and the appointment of his successor are merely episodes in the inevitable break-up of the Dual Monarchy."

The "Journal des Debats" says Count Berchtold must have known that the German Ambassador in Vienna, Herr von Tschirschky, was exercising undue influence, but the Minister did not interfere, not being strong enough to enforce his own ideas, and he was too much of a courtier to run counter to his sovereign. In the domain of foreign policy Francis Joseph has always been the master and done as he pleased.

TRIAL OF A DACOIT GANG.

TWENTY DACOITIES IN A YEAR AND A HALF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

Hearing commenced before Mr. Chotzner, Additional Sessions Judge, Aliporo, yesterday, of a case where Ram Lall Mondal and fourteen others are charged with dacoity. The Public Prosecutor in opening the case for the Crown said that no less than twenty dacoities had been committed by the gang within a period of about a year and a half and the present case was the result of prolonged enquiries which Mr. Bromage, Deputy Commissioner of Police, had made in connection with them. The gang had been traced through the confession of two men arrested red handed in 1912 at a dacoity of which Mr. Bromage had a previous warning. On this occasion Mr. Bromage had collected a number of police including Mr. Lowman, Deputy Commissioner, C.I.D., Calcutta, and with them he was lying in wait when the dacoits attacked the house, a fight following.

The case is proceeding.

REGISTRATION OF FORWARD CONTRACTS.

BURMA CHAMBER'S VIEWS ON THE PROPOSAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 9.

The Burma Chamber of Commerce has replied to the Secretary to the Government of Burma in regard to the proposal to register at the customs houses individual contracts for all export trade from India to certain neutral countries, the idea being to restrict such exports to normal annual quantities imported yearly by such countries so as to prevent surplus supplies reaching the enemy. In the opinion of the Chamber the proposal is impracticable. This year it would be quite fallacious to base anything on the averages of the normal years, as it was far from being normal. No rice can be shipped to neutral countries before the fullest particulars are supplied to the Local Government for the use of the Home Government and no further action in respect of restraint of trade was necessary.

ARRAH TEMPLE MURDER CASE.

WIDELY SIGNED APPEAL FOR MERCY TO MOTICHAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

A memorial for mercy with over a thousand signatures of residents of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, has been submitted to the Lieutenant Governor of Behar and Orissa for commutation of the sentence of death passed upon prisoner Moti Chand Padam Chand in the Arrah temple murder case. A memorial has also been submitted to the Viceroy and notice has been given to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Behar and Orissa of the intention to appeal to the Privy Council and a retaining fee has been sent home by telegraphic money order to Sir William Garth and Mr. De Gruyther K.C.

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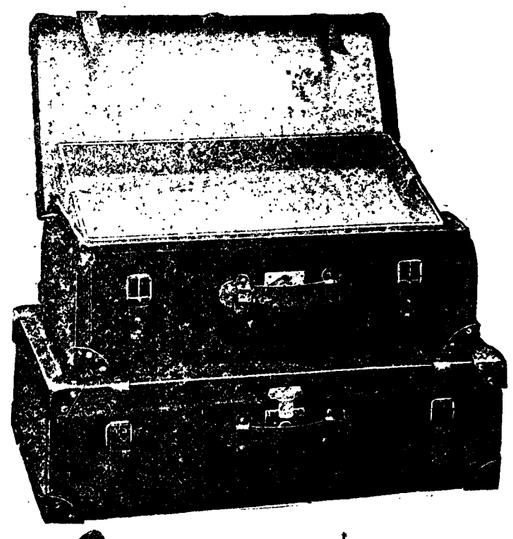

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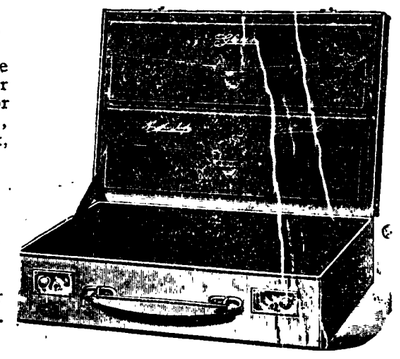

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RELEASED BRITISH DOCTORS.

EXPERIENCES IN A GERMAN PRISON.

SUSPECTED OF ESPIONAGE.

The following description is by three officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps and two civilian medical men, serving under that force, and attached to the British Red Cross Society for the 1st Belgian Unit, who arrived in London on January 12 from Germany, where they have been prisoners of war. The officers were:—Captain C. T. Edmunds, R. A. M. C.; Captain E. S. B. Hamilton, R. A. M. C., S. R., 7th F. Ambulance; Lieutenant W. S. Danks, R. A. M. C., Civil Surgeon, 14th F. Ambulance; Dr. L. J. Austin, and Dr. A. R. Elliott, both of the British Red Cross Society, 1st Belgian Unit.

All five were recently informed that they would be allowed to return to England. No reasons appear to have been given, says "The Times," but they were made to understand that no more English doctors would be released from Germany unless German doctors captured by the British were also liberated. The released captives were all in good health.

Dr. Austin and Dr. Elliott were captured together. The 1st Belgian Unit sent out by Sir Frederick Treves left Brussels on August 16. These two doctors were detached and lent to the Belgian Red Cross. They went through Namur on August 17, and reached Havelange, where they were to make a hospital for the Belgians. There they were captured by the Germans, whose Army was then advancing on Namur. They were tried as spies and finally sent, *via* Uffingen and Gerolstein, to Cologne, where they were thrown into a military prison and kept in solitary confinement for 15 days. They were re-tried more than once by the Commandant and examined in medicine and surgery to prove that they were medical men, and finally they were sent under escort to Torgau, where they joined the combatant officers in captivity on September 9. They remained at Torgau till September 26, and subsequently went to Burg, where they made their first acquaintance with Russian officers who had also been taken prisoners.

On December 6 they left there and spent the rest of their time in Magdeburg Wagon House No. 9. They left there on Sunday last at midnight, and have since been travelling through Holland, *via* Flushing, to England. At Flushing they, with the other three members of the party, were subjected to some inconvenience as they had left Germany without passports, and the Dutch, being anxious to verify the truth of their statements, were unable to sanction their leaving to embark on board ship for England until inquiries had been made. They therefore passed the night of Monday in the watch-house of Flushing, when, it having been found that they were indeed captives, liberated from Germany, they were allowed to proceed on their journey.

A CHARGE OF SPYING.

Dr. Austin and Dr. Elliott, when surrounded, were searched and asked for their papers, which included passports, etc., and all were taken from them. At the time they were accompanied by a Belgian Count and his chauffeur. The former was the owner of a chateau where the doctors were to establish a Belgian Red Cross hospital. They were conveyed in the Count's motor-car to the commander of the 1st German Army Corps, who wanted to hang them out of hand. Pointing to one of them he said, "That is a spy." A German officer who spoke English intervened, and the captives were carried off to a small post-office building ,where all four were subjected to a regular trial. The Count, the two doctors, and the chauffeur were examined by the Commander-in-Chief as president, by a gentleman described as the Military Judge, and by an interpreter. The last-mentioned opened the proceedings by saying, "You clearly understand that you are on your trial for your lives, suspected of espionage."

After that each man was put through about an hour's cross-examination. At the end of the trial the interpreter came to them and said:—"Gentlemen, you have been incredibly foolish to come anywhere near our Army and I do not know what will become of you, but one thing you may be sure about is that you will be treated as gentlemen." The next examination took place at Cologne. No papers had been transmitted thither relating to the first trial, and as their own papers had disappeared and were irrecoverable the trial was conducted just as the first examination had been. On this occasion the examination was conducted by the major of the town. There was a second examination on the following day by the chief medical officer of the command, with the aid of an interpreter. He asked the captives many questions, such as no layman could answer, as, for instance, the signs and symptoms of pneumonia, those of typhoid fever, and its bacteriology, also anatomical questions concerning the leg and what organs of the abdomen would be perforated in the event of the subject being pierced by a bayonet. The further examination took place next day with another interpreter and two more German officers, and a few more questions were asked and their answers taken down, after which the captives were requested to sign them.

LIFE IN THE CELLS.

The actual judgment of their case took place elsewhere on the evidence collected on papers, and they were never told anything about it at all, except that they were going to be treated as prisoners of war. All this took nearly a fortnight, during which time they remained in solitary confinement. Their cells, only 6ft. by 9ft., were in a dirty and verminous condition, and they were very cold. For breakfast the prisoners received coffee substitute, with hardly any milk, at 5 a.m.; at 11 o'clock a quarter loaf of bread; at 12 o'clock, pea soup or other vegetable soup, occasionally a square inch of meat, usually pork; and at 7 p.m. a most distasteful ration of skilly. At 8 o'clock they went to bed. The prisoners had to clean their own cells and to do all the menial work in connexion with them.

Later they were moved to Torgau, where the treatment of the British officers was comparatively pleasant. The exercise yard was adequate. When the weather was dry they had two tennis courts put up by the French officers, who were also in captivity at Torgau, and for a long time they were allowed to purchase anything they liked except alcohol. When they got to Magdeburg all their money was taken away including the money which was paid to them in consideration of their rank as officers. For their money they received tokens, and in return for the coins of which they were relieved they were given only German paper.

A NIGHTMARE JOURNEY.

Captain E. S. B. Hamilton was captured at Mons on August 23. He was looking after the wounded in a house under the shadow of the Red Cross for a fortnight. He attended the German and English wounded and was very well treated himself, being allowed to walk about the town freely. Captain Edmunds, who was with him, was wounded. They treated them well until the following Saturday, but then began calling them "swine-hounds" and using other abusive epithets. They were sent to Torgau, a four days' journey—one of the most awful nightmares imaginable. They asked for a drink of water from the Red Cross people at railway stations but were refused. Sometimes they were in cattle trucks, sometimes in fourth-class carriages, crowded together in such a way as to make life almost intolerable. Drs. Austin and Elliott were conveyed from Cologne to Torgau in a second-class Belgian carriage, but even in these circumstances the conditions were hardly more favourable.

Lieutenant Danks was captured near Soissons on September 9, and spent four or five days, perhaps six, with the German Army, and was treating their wounded. He went to Chaisny and stayed there a while, but was then passed on to Germany, reaching Torgau on September 28.

The officers stated that their first meeting with the Russians was at Burg. At Torgau there were about 1,000 officers, 200 of whom were British and 800 French. They were searched for arms and were stripped to the skin or asked to give their word of honour. Any valuables they had were taken from them, and some British officers had their rings and watches taken away. At Burg there were about 150 Russian officers and a few French, and 20 British officers were transferred there from elsewhere. After they had been at Burg about 10 days some of the British officers were sent to Haile, and others to Magdeburg, where they were split up into three detachments. The officers complained of the monotony of the life due to enforced inactivity. Though they were called up at an early hour there was nothing whatever for them to do. During the day they were left entirely to their own resources. Their relations to the Russian officers were very agreeable, though they were rendered somewhat difficult by the fact that many of the Russians did not speak either French or English.

AN OLD LADY'S WISH.

JOURNEY BACK TO YPRES TO DIE.

In one of the most pathetic little incidents of the war an English officer has played a kindly part, writes Mr. G. Ward Price, the "Daily Mail" correspondent in Northern France. Among the hundreds of refugees who had to leave Ypres as the German invasion advanced was a Belgian lady of eighty-three. Her only relative, a son, was with the Belgian Army, and she had to find refuge alone with friends in France.

The shock of leaving a town to which she was connected by the close ties that a long life had woven brought on an illness that was increased by the news of the destruction by the Germans of so much with which the old lady had tender association. It was soon clear that her feeble strength was ebbing, and as she felt death consciously draw near she became possessed of one dominating wish; she wanted to die in her old home in ruined Ypres.

The wish was not impossible to gratify since, although the cathedal, the famous Cloth Hall, and many houses of Ypres have been shattered by German shells, the enemy's bombardment has greatly slackened lately. The old lady's son in the Belgian Army has greatly distinguished himself by his gallantry, and the authorities, when they were asked for the necessary permission for the dying Belgian woman to be taken back to her home in ruined Ypres gave immediate consent.

It was an English medical officer in the service of the Belgian Army to whom the feeble old lady owed it that she has made this last sad journey. He had her bed placed in an ambulance car and, with a nurse to attend her during the journey, he drove her himself into Ypres and took her back to her old home. And there, attended by one or two friends who have returned to Ypres, she is waiting in peace for end.

AUSTRALIAN EXPEDITION.

JAPANESE FORCE IN PACIFIC TO BE RELIEVED.

The Secretary for Defence in Australia will in future be known as Colonel S. A. Pethebridge, his naval title of "commander" having been exchanged for military rank of Federal Executive authority. He has been further entrusted with the command of a combined naval and military expeditionary foce which has been recruited for the tropics, and he has been appointed "Australian Commissioner in the North-West Pacific" while performing these special duties.

This force is to occupy certain islands, recently held by Germany, which have been seized by Japan. The Government of that country, however, has intimated that it was ready to hand the islands over to an Australian force. Their ultimate disposal will be a question for consideration by the Allied Powers.

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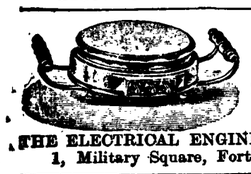

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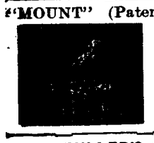

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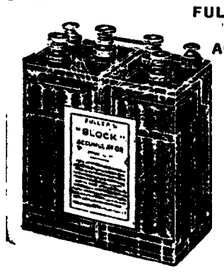

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FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our correspondent.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.

The modes of this winter are decidedly reminiscent of those of the seventies, only that the models of that period lacked the chic note that is the dominant feature of the prevailing fashions. Perhaps the skirts were not quite so short then as they are now, for walking and skating, and there may have been another yard of material required for the making up of an outdoor costume; but the low waistline was observed very much as in the first model below, and the beautifully pleated basque was not then a feature. It is devoutly to be hoped we shall never abandon the short skirt for street wear; for, apart from hygienic considerations, the comfort is beyond price! A natural accompaniment to a short walking skirt on these muddy days is gaiters; but the display of ill-fitting ones seen wherever one goes sends one precipitately to be measured for one's own by a proper maker, for the ready-made gaiter is a terror.

NAVY SERGE COSTUME.

Pictured here we have a delightful model in the ever-useful navy-blue serge, without one example of which no wardrobe in these days is complete. The coat is low-waisted, and the deep collar is of black velvet. The foundation skirt has a two-gored long tunic. The large buttons may be of self-material or black velvet, according to taste. The waistband is very wide, and is fastened by a huge buckle, which may also be of the navy serge. The sleeves are of the plain "coat" shape, finished by large cuffs of the serge; or they may repeat the collar in black velvet if desired. The coat is cut down at the neck part, and the only fastening is the two large buttons. The muff and hat that accompany this costume may both be of home manufacture, and realised in black velvet would make a very smart finish. The only trimming the hat needs is a couple of white wings.

YOUNG GIRL'S HAT.

Represented here we have an extremely pretty hat suitable for a young girl. Never since fashions have been recorded have the needs of the small maiden in millinerial matters been so well catered for as they are just now; and the model here shown is just the right thing for the girl in her teens. It is made of navy-blue silk, trimmed with small bunches of red berries. Worn with the omnipresent navy coat and skirt of young girlhood it would be very smart indeed. There is a suggestion of "cap" about the crown of this example, finished as it is at the top by a silk-covered button. Indeed, the hat is "tailored" in every detail; and should not on that account be impossible of achievement by the home worker. Its cost would then be inconsiderable.

LITTLE CHILD'S FROCK.

Shown here we have a particularly dainty child's dress made of blue and white checked delaine. The trimmings are of pale-blue silk. The hair ribbon may be either check or plain, but must match the little frock. The small turn-down collar can easily be be made detachable, as it is astonishing how quickly these adjuncts become soiled. The frock is made with the long waist that is so becoming to childhood, and the waistbelt only comes half-way round, being completed, like the cuffs and the plastron-like silk band down the front, with buttons. The sleeves are long and slightly full, and in no way hamper the movements of the child. They are gathered into the little cuffs. For chilly days a more comfortable garment could hardly be found. Pale blue stockings would be a very charming finish, certain to please the small wearer.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF BLACK.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR RENOVATION.

Few people have had evening dresses this winter, and the tendency is to wear dark, inconspicuous colours. Thus black, which is normally a stand-by, serves at present for almost every occasion. This means that upon the black dresses of the evening wardrobe falls a strain very much heavier than is usually the case, and a good many evening dresses have begun to look distinctly the worse for such hard wear.

It is a common fallacy that black and dark colours may be worn out to the bitter end, and many are the rags seen in consequence of this idea. But, apart from coffee stains and such accidental injury, black needs to be just as fresh as do the light colours. Its chief claim, indeed, rests upon its ability to look crisp and new when other garments have lost their pristine charm. Where black really scores is in the fact that it will submit almost infinitely to the process which Americans describe as "doing over." It may be worn as black satin or charmeuse; it may be renovated with ninon; it may be pulled entirely to pieces, and, from being high-waisted or low-waisted, may become a three-decker.

A very pretty and simple way of treating black with a little more gaiety than is sometimes the case is to wear over a foundation, still rather tight round the ankles, a sort of pinafore of black ninon. This should be made to give the effect of a kimono, gathered in just above the knees and falling in a flounce a little below them. The kimono has really Raglan shoulders, into which the pinafore section is inserted, finely tucked to give fullness. Long sleeves of fine white net, with a frill falling over the hand, and a high Medici collar, falling sharply behind, give it a light appearance. The armholes of the pinafore should be bound with a grave purple or emerald green, which colour may also be used round the gathered part above the knees. The whole is very young and pretty in effect.

A DECORATIVE SCHEME FOR A DRAWING ROOM.

A room is not built in a day, nor are its fittings. At the same time a broad idea, which can adapt itself in details, is very valuable in securing the success of any room. No one is doing very much in the way of house-decoration just now, but a good many are thinking about it and wishing the more. It is not at all regrettable that people are having to think a little before taking action in the matter of house-decoration. Many modifications and improvements occur when the desire is keenest and the purse shortest, and a long thought-out scheme has a sureness that is lacking in a desire immediately carried out.

A charming scheme for a drawing-room consists of a thick paper of what looks rather like silver canvas. The canvas is very coarse, with a well-broken surface, and it is smudged over with drabbish yellow, which takes away its coldness and gives it a subdued, cheerful appearance. The paint is grey, also with a warm tinge of yellow, and if possible the paint should occupy about three feet from the ground. The main hangings of the room are yellow—a pale golden brocade with the slightest tinge of green in it looks very well—and yellow cushions also strike a warm note. Very delightful furniture is Empire in style, lacquered green, but if this is too expensive it is possible to do very well with other kinds of green furniture; or to carry out the colour in chintz—preferably Queen Anne in design. One or two touches of Indian red—this can occur more in cushions or in china or ornaments—lend the room a really welcoming appearance. Shades for the electric light should be painted to pick up the warm colours in the room.

THE ART OF USING UP.

SOME USEFUL RECIPES.

(From a Paris Correspondent.)

The art of making the most of things, of turning every scrap to account, of making even ingredients of secondary quality palatable, is better understood in France than in England. And this is a time when every scrap, every "remainder" in the way of food, as in all other things, ought to be made the best of.

SALADE RUSSE.

For using up the remains of vegetables nothing is nicer than *salade russe*, which is also quite a smart dish, and one always appreciated by our Continental friends, of whom there are so many in England at present.

Almost every kind of vegetable may be utilised—cold, of course. Cut up into small, thin pieces the remains of plainly boiled cauliflower, potatoes, artichokes, carrots—these sparingly,—celery, French beans, peas—preserved beans and peas may of course be used,—hardboiled white of egg, a little lean ham, and a few stoned olives. A very little finely chopped smoked salmon, or three or four anchovies may be added. Season with salt and pepper, and a suspicion of cayenne; mix all well together with a *very little* olive oil and a spoonful of best vinegar. When well mixed pour over the whole a carefully made sauce Mayonnaise.

AN EGG SAVOURY.

If the salade russe is served of luncheon the hard-boiled yolk of the eggs, of which the white has been used, may make dainty sandwiches for afternoon tea, or a savoury. Pound the egg, mix with it a little grated cheese, add a few drops of olive oil or a little fress butter, and a little pepper. Spread on thin slices of bread and butter for sandwiches, on squares of hot toast, with or without cayenne, for a savoury.

A REACHAUFFE OF POULTRY.

To serve the remains of turkey or chicken hot cook a little Carolina rice in beef gravy. (It is best to half-cook the rice in water, drain and finish cooking in the gravy.) Add a little Kari pepper and tomato-sauce. Put into this the pieces of poultry, and heat without letting them quite boil.

RAGOUT MOSAIQUE.

This is an excellent dish made of "remains." Bits of roast beef, boiled beef, poultry, game, ham, beef-steak veal cutlets, and cold pork may all be pressed into service for our "mosaic." Cut up the meat into small pieces of fairly equal size. Make a sauce of browned flour and butter; add to it a tumbler of Maderia wine and a little light sherry, some good beef gravy, salt, pepper, chopped parsley, and one or two pepper, chopped parsley, and one or two small chopped onions. Let simmer gently for an hour, and then put in the meat. Add a few stoned olives, a few stewed mushrooms, a few *crowtons* (morsels of bread fried in butter), and serve.

POULTRY AND VEAL STUFFING.

The remains of poultry and of veal may be used in the form of stuffing. Cut up small, pound, pass through the sieve. Add bread-crumbs, seasoning, fresh butter, yolk of egg, chopped herbs, or muscade. Such stuffing may be used with roast poultry or rabbit, or to fill tomatoes or baked potatoes, partially scooped out for the purpose.

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(Continued from 1st column.)

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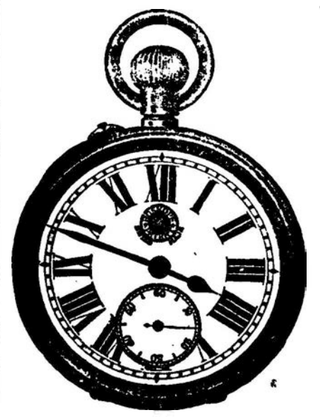

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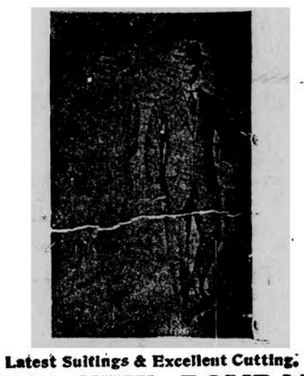

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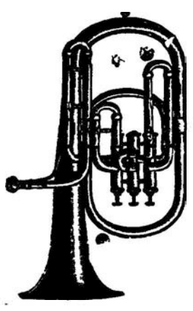

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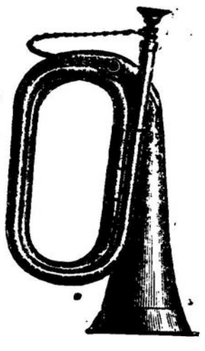

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